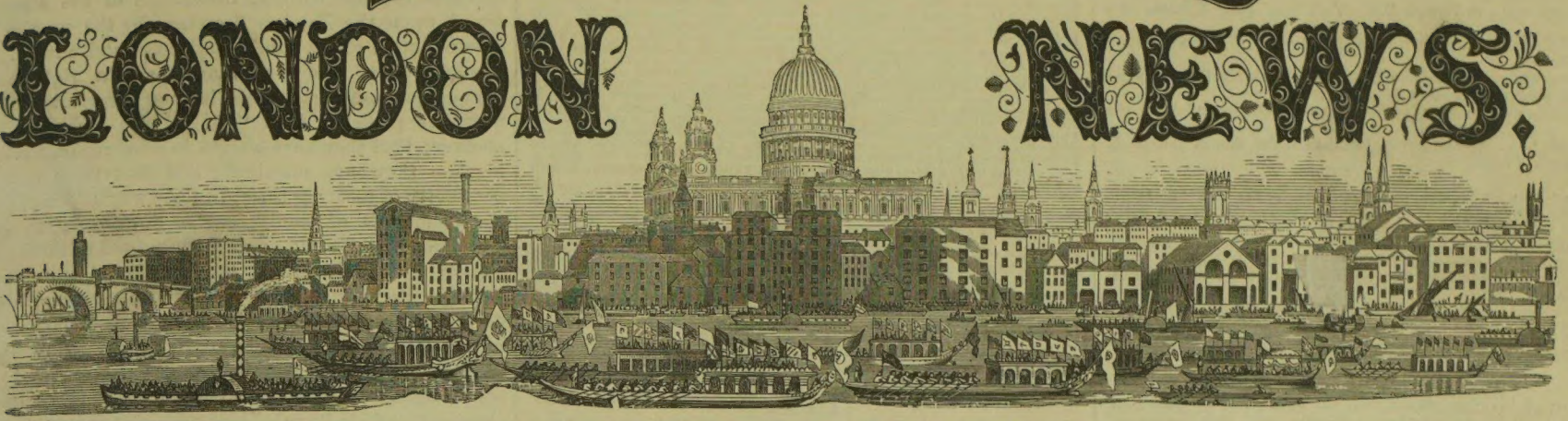


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

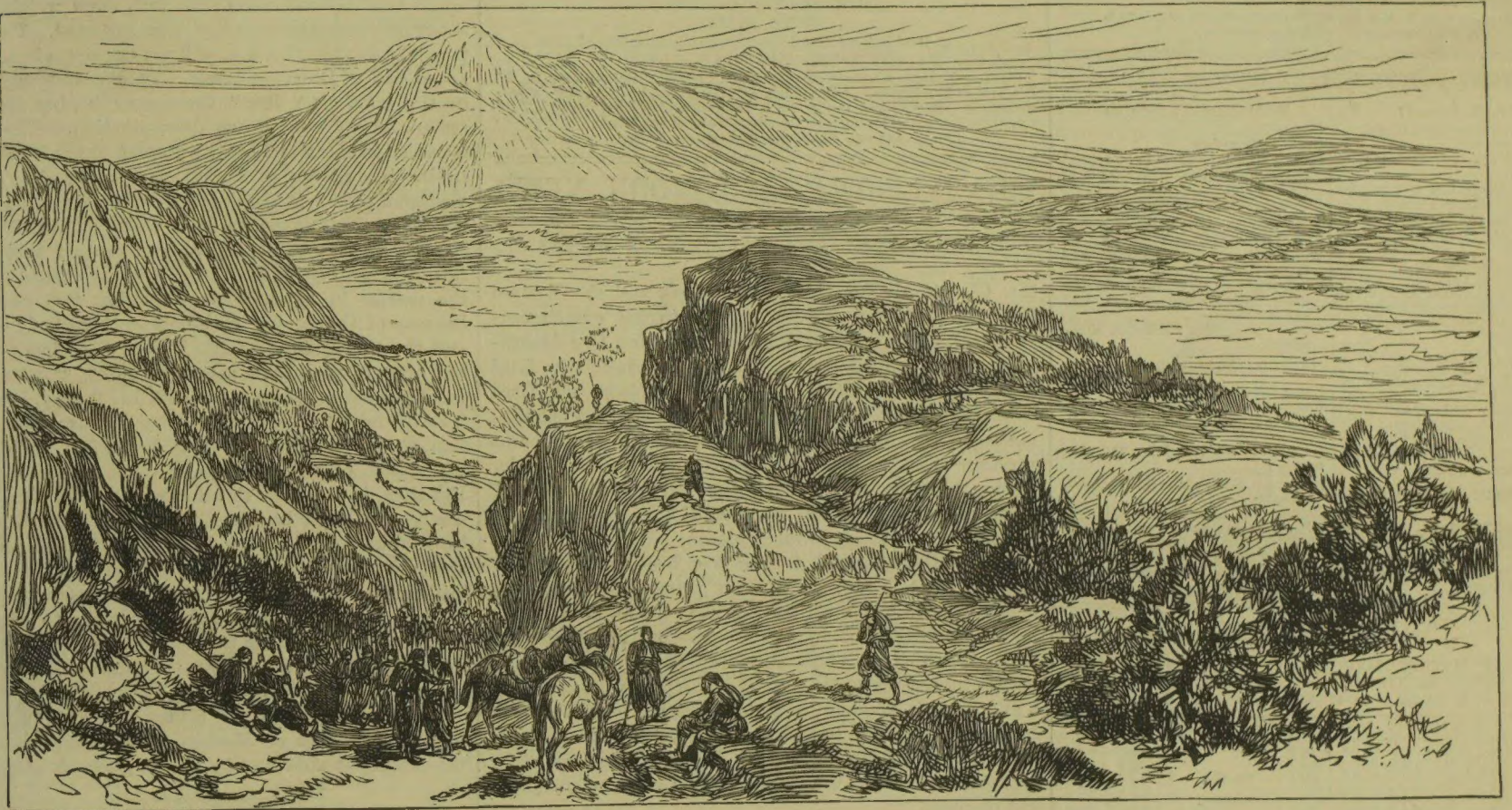


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1938.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS (By Post, 6d.

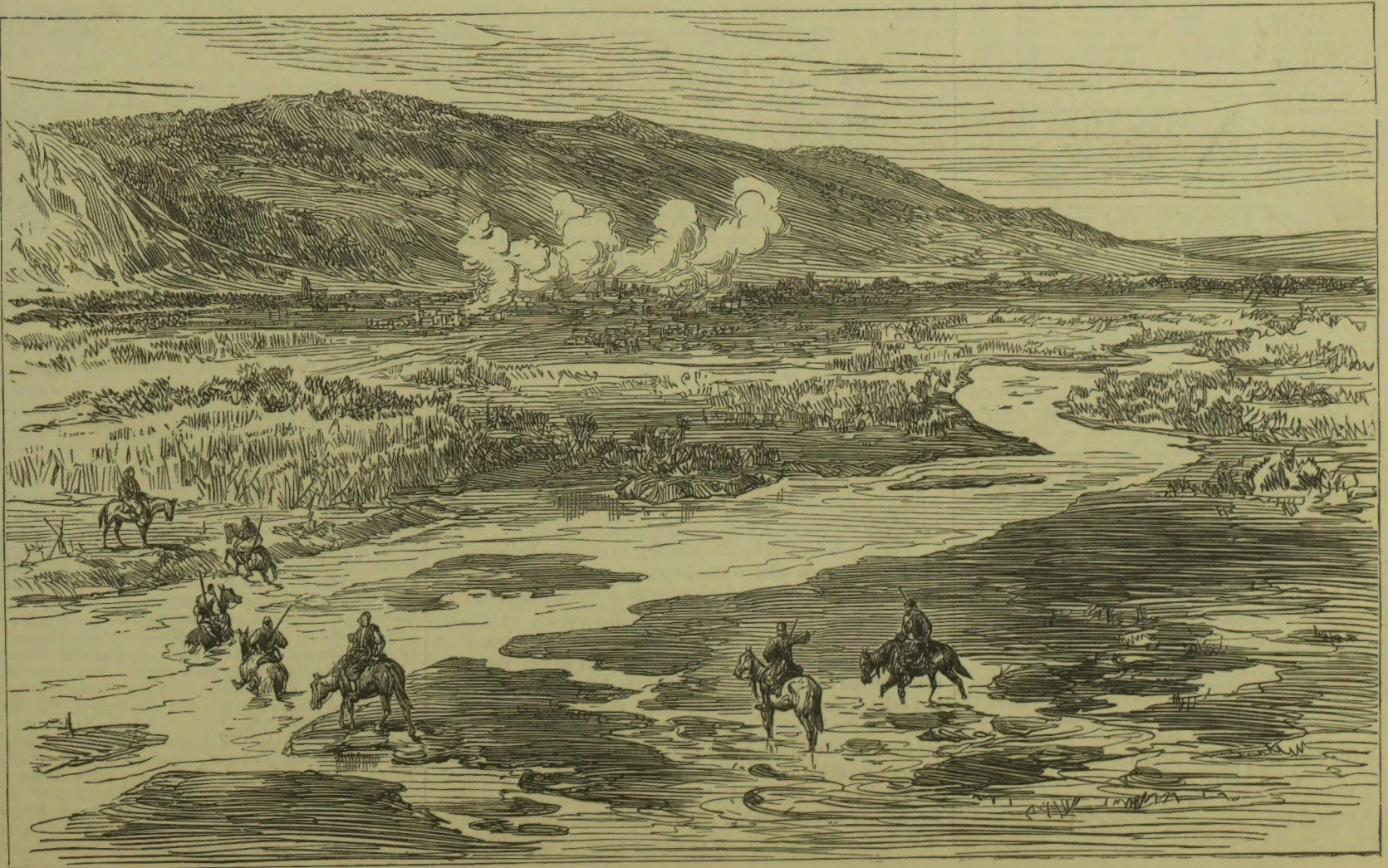


THE WAR: THE TURKISH MARCH ON ALEXINATZ—VIEW NEAR LINENCL.

Turkish Position.

Servian Position.

Alexinatz, behind the hill.



THE WAR: THE MORAVA VALLEY, WITH THE POSITIONS OF THE TURKISH AND SERVIAN TROOPS.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE TURKISH SIDE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Bay Lodge, Hampton Court, Mrs. Drunt, widow of Colonel Daunt (late Madras Staff Corps), of Knockahowlea, in the county of Cork, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Worsley Hall, Manchester, the Countess of Ellesmere, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Brough Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Lawson, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Hale End, Woodford, the wife of Alphonse Henry Berthoud, of a son.

On June 28, at Concepcion, Chile, the wife of Frederick Elton, Retired Assistant Paymaster, R.N., of a son.

On July 13, at Valparaiso, the wife of I. de V. Drummond Hay, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Whitechurch, Monmouth, the wife of Charles E. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's, Hambridge, by the Ven. Archdeacon Denison, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Elington Carrington, William Ayles, youngest son of the late John Ayles, of Dedham, Essex, to Cecilia Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. C. S. Grueber, Vicar of Hambridge, Somerset.

On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Chilham, Sir Kenneth Hagar Kemp, Bart., to Henrietta Mary Eva, eldest daughter of Henry Hamilton, Esq., of Chilham, Kent.

On the 12th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, London, by the Ven. Archdeacon de Winton, Joseph Laycock, Esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland, and Wiseton, Nottinghamshire, to Harriet Charlotte, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Dalton, and sister of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 12th ult., at Cumballa-hill, Bombay, after a very painful illness, Louisa, the beloved daughter of Thomas Bromley, Esq., aged 23 years and 5 months.

On the 13th inst., in Granville-place, London, Maria, wife of H. C. Hulsentos, Esq., Consul-General for H.M. the King of the Netherlands in Portugal, aged 73.

On the 7th inst., at St. Servan, France, the Rev. Lord George Osborn Townshend, in his 75th year.

On the 7th inst., at Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lord Ardmillan, in his 71st year.

On the 5th inst., at Rattery Vicarage, Devon, Thomas Carew, third son of the late Sir Henry Carew, Bart., of Hacombe, aged 66.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.	WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. New Moon, 9.54 p.m. Sun totally eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich. St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Beckles; 3.15, the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. Wilson, Vicar of Tottenham. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Quebec; 7 p.m., the Rev. Robert Wood, Vicar of Christ Church, Eritth.	Ember Day. Turkish Ramadan. Oxford Military College to be opened under the auspices of the Duke of Cambridge. Chesterfield Dog and Poultry Show.
MONDAY, SEPT. 18.	THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.
Accession of Oscar II., King of Sweden, 1872. Annual meeting of Iron and Steel Institute, Leeds (four days). Meeting of citizens of London respecting the War in the East, Mansion House, 2 p.m.	St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist. Farnworth Agricultural Society (near Warrington) Horse and Cattle Show. Races: Alexandra Park and Monmouth.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.	FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.
High Tide. Jewish year 5637 begins. Foresters' annual fête, Crystal Palace. Races: Derby (two days), Hendon, and West Drayton.	Equal day and night. Ember Day. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.	SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.
Ember Day. Dinner to officers of the Odd Fellows, Mansion House. Chadderton Agricultural Society's fourth annual show. Regattas: London Rowing Club and Vesta Rowing Club. Athletic Sports: New Barnet and Blackpool.	Ember Day. Dinner to officers of the Odd Fellows, Mansion House. Chadderton Agricultural Society's fourth annual show. Regattas: London Rowing Club and Vesta Rowing Club. Athletic Sports: New Barnet and Blackpool.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
September.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
6	29.612	61.4	49.0	66	5	58.4	65.8	S. SW. W.	350	.053	
7	29.538	57.6	48.9	74	9	54.7	64.9	SW. W.	200	.040	
8	29.694	53.2	44.9	75	6	48.9	61.0	W. WNW. NW.	186	.017	
9	29.711	53.4	46.7	80	7	45.9	61.2	WSW. W.	203	.005	
10	29.757	53.2	46.8	81	—	48.2	61.0	W. NW. WSW.	153	.018	
11	29.791	51.8	39.1	65	7	46.9	58.2	WNW. W.	139	.010	
12	29.853	50.1	39.5	69	7	47.4	57.0	W. NW.	140	.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.535 29.533 29.654 29.732 29.762 29.779 29.865
Temperature of Air .. 63.5 56.5 53.6 55.2 56.4 54.6 59.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 59.0 54.6 50.9 50.9 51.3 47.0 47.1
Direction of Wind .. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

Day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 10	1 34	1 54	2 14	2 34	2 54	3 14

BETHNAL-GREEN BRANCH MUSEUM.—The COLLECTION OF PICTURES so well known as the DULWICH GALLERY has been lent by the Governors, while the Galleries are under repair, to the Bethnal-Green Museum, and is NOW OPEN to the public. The Museum is open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays (students' days), from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on payment of 6d. each person.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 26, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Alpine, Eastern, English Lakes, &c. NOW OPEN. Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending SEPT. 23.
MONDAY, SEPT. 18.—Mr. John Cooper's Benefit, and Last Day of Myers's Great Hippodrome.
TUESDAY, 19.—Foresters' Great Day.
THURSDAY, 21.—Autumn Fruit and Flower Show.
FRIDAY, 22.—Autumn Fruit and Flower Show.
SATURDAY, 23.—Last Day of Autumn Fruit and Flower Show. Concert by South London Choral Association. Bicycle Meeting. Great Firework Displays. Monday, Sixpence; Thursday, Half a Crown; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Every Night at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 22 12s. 6d. and 21 12s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—THE AUTUMN AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON will COMMENCE on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 23. Engagement of the famous Actor Mr. Barry Sullivan, who will make his First Appearance in London since his return from America in his great impersonation of Richard III. On SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 23, the Performances will commence, at Seven o'clock, with an Anatomical Eccentricity, by H. Saville Clarke, entitled THAT BEAUTIFUL BOICEPS. Characters by Messrs. British Weight, P. W. Irish, Percy Bell, Misses H. Coveney and C. Jacks. At a Quarter to Eight will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III., adapted by Colley Cibber. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Barry Sullivan. Other characters by Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss Grattan, Mr. Henry Sinclair, Mr. J. P. Cathcart, Mr. Charles Vandriest, Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Frank Tyars, Mr. H. M. Clifford, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. G. B. Ireland, Mr. Percy Bell, Mr. C. H. Fenton, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. R. Dolman, Mr. J. B. Johnstone, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. M. Byrne, Mr. H. Naylor, and Master Grattan. New historical scenery by William Beverly: Costumes by Mr. S. May and Mr. Lawler, designed by Alfred Malby, from researches among the following authorities:—The Harleian MSS., Hewitt, Meyrick, Shaw, Grose, Planché, the collections of Europe, &c. At the conclusion of the tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the company. The whole to conclude with a Grand Ballet d'Action, arranged by Mr. John Cormack, entitled THE STORM FIFTH, in which Messrs. Charles and Henry Lauri and 300 Auxiliaries will perform. Prices from 6d. to 44s. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven o'clock. Box-Office open from ten till five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, LILY OF KILLARNEY; Monday, 18th, WATER-CARRIER; Tuesday, 19th, SONNAMBULA; Wednesday, 20th, LILY OF KILLARNEY; Thursday, 21st, production, for the first time in England, of Adolphe Adam's GIBALDA; Friday, 22nd, WATER-CARRIER. Full Band, Chorus, and Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa. Box-office open Ten till Five. No booking fees. Seats may also be secured at the Libraries, &c. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.

THE MARBLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND
DRAMATIC NEWS, SEPT. 13,

The Monday before the St. Leger, at A Veteran North-Country Cricketer. Tattersall's. The Champion Swimming Cup. The New Grizzly. Sir Tatton Sykes's Leger, 1846. A Normandy Race Meeting. Miss Neilson, in "Measure for Measure." The Flower of the Prince of Wales's Stud at Marlborough House: being Portraits of "Zoolite," "Premier," "Census," "Joe," and "Prigoi-jai," made by special permission of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Destruction by Fire of Scarborough Spa. Pictures of the Chase. Scene in the Paris Zoo. Our Captious Critic at the Court Theatre.

With this Number will be GIVEN AWAY
A Double-Page Tint Engraving (by J. Sturges) of
THE FAMOUS THREE-YEAR-OLDS OF 1876.
Circular Notes. Crochets and Quavers. Cricket Reform, by B. W. Reviews of New Books. Aquatic and Athletic Notes, by "Exon." Correspondence. Servia and the "Daily Telegraph." Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.
OFFICE, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

Mr. Gladstone's Pamphlet on Bulgaria and the Eastern Question, enforced by his Speech to his constituents at Blackheath, Earl Derby's answers to the two deputations which waited upon him on Monday last, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's letter to the *Times*, and Lord Granville's to the City Committee, give intelligible definiteness of outline to the sentiment which, beyond all recent precedent, is now moving the heart of the English people. Things have occurred during the last week, of which, being more in our vein, we should have been glad in ordinary times to state our opinion. But the torrent of public thought and feeling has become irresistible. For the time being, the British people will listen to nothing but the outrages which have been committed in Bulgaria by the Turks—we are afraid we must say which are being daily committed even now; and we are tolerably sure that, until something in the shape of a guarantee is given to the public that the dreadful work has been put an end to and the reputation of this country cleared from all complicity with Turkish crime, all other topics, even those of grave importance, will be regarded as out of place.

There is something to inspirit one in what has occurred. The British nation, as such, has indignantly, and with a unanimity rarely witnessed, washed its hands of the selfish policy which had been ascribed to it on the Continent. In doing so it has kept itself remarkably clear from party motives and from self-interested views. Its voice may have been in some respects indistinct, from the very vagueness of its enthusiasm. But statesmen of the first rank have patriotically come to the front to give it clear interpretation, and to conduct glowing feeling into moulds in which they take a practical form. We know now how much may be said on the one side of the question and how much on the other—what the instincts of humanity prompt, and what the traditions of a long-standing policy would suggest in objection to it. The whole case is now before us. The considerations to be urged on both sides have been heard, and, from what has already appeared, we may confidently infer that the policy of the Foreign Office will take upon itself the impress of that which has been insisted upon by the nation at large. To use the words of Lord Granville, "the feeling which has been shown would be enough to influence a Government of absolute power. It must be irresistible in this country." Official utterances have already been given more or less in approximation with the national will. They will probably be soon followed by others of a more weighty character.

The replies given by Lord Derby to the two deputations of working men who waited upon him on Monday last have been characterised by a portion of the press at Berlin as a defiance of public sentiment. We cannot so regard them. They are, no doubt, deficient of every trace of heartfelt sympathy with the deep emotion which stirs the spirit of the country to its profoundest depths. They do not echo, even in the faintest tone, the generous enthusiasm of the English people. They still apologise for the conduct of the Turkish Administration. They offer some reasons to show that, for its own sake, and for political causes, her Majesty's Ministers cannot have been "indifferent" to what has taken place in Bulgaria, and what there is some formal and official evidence to show is still taking

place in Servia. There is a repudiation of responsibility for the Administrative oppression of Turkish rulers. There are signs of an incapacity to grasp the main question which the British public desire to be solved. But the two speeches are not without indications of the effect produced upon the Foreign Secretary by the unmistakable determination of the public, both here and abroad. It is admitted that the Bulgarians have a right to the poor consolation of seeing the leading perpetrators of these atrocities punished in a "conspicuous and exemplary" manner; that they have a right to some reparation of the damage they have sustained; and that there may be a possibility of securing them, in some way or other, against the recurrence of similar scenes of atrocity in future. Lord Derby is not "in principle" opposed to the Administrative independence of the disaffected provinces of Turkey. He insists, it is true, on "the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire," which nobody of commanding influence has expressed a desire to impair. But theoretically he is not, and never has been, opposed to such constitutional changes in the relation of the Government at Constantinople to its rebellious provinces as may guarantee them (with a due regard to local circumstances) against a normal state of personal suffering and political injustice. Nevertheless, he sees practical difficulties in the way, and he will not commit himself to plausible plans which, in their working, may be found to disappoint just expectations.

As Lord Granville has remarked, more weighty official utterances than these may be soon expected. The British people, roused as they are, will not acquiesce in any "non-possimus" of Downing-street. They see no impossibility in the way. "A lion" there may be, but it must be scared off by courageous determination. The Eastern Question is one which, in its present shape, cannot settle itself. The Sultan of Turkey cannot settle it. The conventional policy of the Foreign Office cannot settle it. It must not be left where it is. The United Powers of Europe, if they value, as we are assured they do, the future peace of the Continent, will be compelled to take the matter in hand. There are but two obstacles in the way of their doing so—the governing body in Turkey and the Government of the United Kingdom. England has only to press the assent of other Powers to any feasible plan of self-government in Turkey, has only to take the initiative fearlessly and with earnest determination, to get this Eastern difficulty settled, for at least a generation or two to come, without further bloodshed. But then, in order to this, her policy must cease to be an insular one, must be something wider even than a Continental one, must be one based upon faith in justice and sympathy with humanity. It must not be that of standing aside, clearing the ring, and "seeing fair play" to the Turk in his conflict with subjects driven to desperation. For, surely, it is hardly fair play, where the Christians are disarmed and arms are put into the hands of Mohammedans. What is wanted is justice, secured by law and by the right administration of law, for all the subjects of the Sultan, whether Christian or Moslem. This must henceforth be the one object aimed at by the six guaranteeing Powers.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty has been suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Princess of Wales, on Saturday last, at Abergeldie Castle. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Lees, Abbey parish, Paisley, officiated. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote and Dr. Lees dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Birkhall, and has taken her customary walks and drives within the Royal demesne.

The Duchess of Roxburghe and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote left the castle on Monday. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen dined with her Majesty on Tuesday.

Lady Abercromby has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport has succeeded Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

Prince Leopold was present at the Highland Games at Aboyne last week, and lunched with the Marquis of Huntly.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Abergeldie Castle, on Saturday last, on a visit to the Earl of Dunmore, at Dunmore Castle. His Royal Highness drove to Ballater, and travelled thence by special train to Aberdeen, where the Prince's saloon carriage was attached to the mid-day mail, by which the journey was continued to Stirling. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Earl of Dunmore and other friends, and by the Provost, magistrates, and Town Council of Stirling. A guard of honour from Stirling Castle was drawn up at the station, the streets were lined with artillery and volunteers, and a Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Prince was enthusiastically greeted by the people as he drove on his route to Dunmore Castle. His Royal Highness left Larbert on Monday for Erantingham-Thorpe, near Hull, on a visit to Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., during the Doncaster races, at which the Prince has been present during the week.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, has remained at Abergeldie Castle during the absence of the Prince. Her Royal Highness, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. On Monday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Leopold, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Forbes, at Castle Newe. Her Royal Highness, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, has paid frequent visits to the Queen at Balmoral Castle, and, with her children, has lunched various times with her Majesty.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of Great Britain) arrived at Woolwich, on Tuesday, in the Royal yacht Osborne, from Antwerp. Her Royal Highness was received upon landing by Earl Sydney and by the principal Government officials of the Arsenal. The Princess and her suite drove thence in Royal carriages to Buckingham Palace for a short stay previous to her Royal Highness's departure for Balmoral on a visit to the Queen.

The Duke of Connaught left Vienna, on Sunday last, for Prague.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Tuesday, from Germany.

Prince Hohenlohe has gone on a visit to Earl Delawarr at Euckhurst.

The Duke of Sutherland arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, on Saturday last, from Dunrobin Castle, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, for Scotland.

Earl Cadogan has left Chelsea House to join the Countess and family at Santon-Downham, Suffolk.

Lord and Lady Forester have left Carlton-gardens for Long-shawe, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

Lord and Lady Dorchester have left town on a visit to Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, at their seat in Yorkshire.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach arrived, on Saturday last, at Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, from Dublin.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., arrived at Doncaster, last week, from Geneva.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper-Temple have arrived at the right hon. gentleman's seat in Ireland from Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants.

Count Walkenstein is acting as Chargé-d'Affaires during the absence of his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Stonor have arrived in town from the Continent.

The Hon. Lionel West has left London for South America.

Madame Van de Weyer and Miss Alice Van de Weyer have left New Lodge for Invergarry.

Wotton House and Park, near Dorking, the seat of Mr. William John Evelyn, were the scene of great rejoicings on Saturday last, in celebration of the christening of the infant heir to Wotton. The sponsors were Lord Falmouth and Sir William Harcourt, M.P. After the christening addresses of congratulation, with accompanying presents, were made to Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn from the tenants, the cottagers, and the tradesmen of Dorking. The horses were taken from the carriages, and a procession, headed by a military band, was formed to the mansion. A bullock was roasted whole in the park; and in the evening the tenantry, to the number of 500, partook of dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Evelyn, in a large tent. A bonfire and a display of fireworks brought the festivities to a close.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Henry Nevill, second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, of Eridge Castle, to Miss Violet Streatfeild, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. D. Streatfeild, of Chiddingstone Castle, was solemnised, on Tuesday, at the parish church of Chiddingstone. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruby Streatfeild, Miss Iny Streatfeild (sisters of the bride), Ladies Alice, Idena, Rose, and Violet Nevill (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Maberley, Miss Eric Smith, and Miss Streatfeild (cousin of the bride). Mr. F. Milner was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin dress, sprays of orange-blossom in her hair, and a Brussels lace veil, the gift of the Marchioness of Abergavenny, the veil being fastened with three diamond roses, the gift of the Marquis of Abergavenny. She also wore a pearl necklace and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids wore dresses of pale pink muslin trimmed with pink silk, and white straw Gainsborough hats covered with pink feathers. Each bridesmaid also wore a gold locket bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom. The service was performed by the Rev. F. R. Johnstone, Vicar of St. Mark's, Tunbridge Wells, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Vicar of Chiddingstone. At the conclusion of the service the bridal party returned to Chiddingstone Castle, where the wedding breakfast was served, to upwards of 600 guests, in a marquee on the lawn. The bride and bridegroom left for Ham, Sussex, being escorted by a guard of honour of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, in which Lord Henry Nevill is a Lieutenant.

The marriage between Mr. Charles Cotes and Lady Edith P. Bouverie, third daughter of the Earl of Radnor, is fixed to take place, on Tuesday next, at Longford Castle.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. H. W. Corry, M.P., brother of the Earl of Belmore, and the Hon. Edith Wood, youngest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, is fixed to take place at Hickleton on Thursday next.

The marriage of Mr. Dudley Ward, nephew of the Earl of Dudley, and Miss Brett, only daughter of Sir Balioll and Lady Brett, is to take place early in October.

The marriage of Viscount Helmsley, eldest son of the Earl of Feversham, and Lady Gwendolen Talbot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, will take place early in October.

The marriage of Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, will take place in November at Trentham.

An Illustration of the Yarmouth Aquarium and Winter Garden was given in our last, upon the occasion of the public opening, by Lord Suffield, on Tuesday week. But it should be understood that only the ground-floor portions of the new building are yet completed; the construction of the Winter Garden, and the projected apartments at the south end, has not yet been begun. It is hoped that next year the edifice, which now stands but 20 ft. above ground, will present an elevation of 70 ft., as in the architect's design. The Aquarium, indeed, of which we had but a very imperfect description, is already declared by its visitors to be one of the finest establishments of that kind. Its dimensions are imposing, the grand hall being 193 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, with eleven semicircular bays along each side; there are both a fresh-water reservoir and a salt-water reservoir on the east side; but on the west side there is a salt-water reservoir the entire length of the building. The Aquarium contains eighteen fish tanks, four fresh water and fourteen salt water, varying in dimensions, from 17 ft. to 50 ft. in length and to 15 ft. in width. It has been arranged entirely under the direction of Mr. Savile Kent, curator of the Royal Aquarium at Westminster, who was also formerly connected with those at Brighton and at Manchester. The pumping and other machinery was supplied by Messrs. Leete, Edwards, and Norman; and the ferns and flowering plants by Mr. J. Wills. Messrs. Norton and Masey, as we stated, are the architects, and C. Aldin and Co. are the contractors for this building.

THE WAR IN SERBIA.

After remaining ten days in apparent inaction, without following up their victory of Sept. 1 in the neighbourhood of Alexinatz, the Turkish army has this week recommenced its movements against the Serbian positions still held between that town and Deligrad. On Sunday last the Turks attempted to throw a bridge over the Morava, near Trjnan, but were repulsed by the Serbians. They made a second attempt, on Monday, at Bobovichte, when a severely-contested engagement ensued along the whole line between Vonkonja and Nijni Adrovatz. The Turks were again repulsed. The Montenegrins, under Macho Verbitza, particularly distinguished themselves in this affair; Verbitza was slightly wounded. The fighting began again on Tuesday morning, on both banks of the Morava, from Trjnan to Bobovichte. The Serbians succeeded in throwing a bridge over the river below Katun, perceiving which the Turks made signals with lights in order to warn the bulk of their forces of the Serbian movements. The Circassian and other Turkish cavalry charged the Serbians, and an engagement ensued along the whole line, the result of which is announced to have been favourable for the Serbians, who succeeded in driving back the Turks to a distance of two or three miles from the left bank of the Morava.

The movements of the Turkish army are to be explained on the ground that they believe it impossible to take Alexinatz by a front attack, because of the intrenchments defending the place. They are, therefore, endeavouring to turn Alexinatz and get to the rear of its defences. The bulk of the Serbian forces is at Deligrad; only eight battalions, or 6400 men, were left at Alexinatz, under the command of Major Popovitch, with orders to retire when their position can no longer be maintained. The capture of Alexinatz is necessary as a base of operations for the Turkish army acting against Deligrad, and also for the proper security of the Turkish communications with Nish, which may be interrupted at any moment if Alexinatz remains in Serbian occupation. Colonel Horvatovitch, with 12,000 men, has made a flank movement from Deligrad, and reached Korman. He there attacked the rear of the Turkish army, while General Tchernayeff attacked them in front, but without any manifest result.

The Serbian army carried off all its cannon and stores from Alexinatz, and the inhabitants of that town removed in safety. General Tchernayeff's line extends from the Benko Clissura, a little to the north of Djunist, to Deligrad, a length of eight miles. The number of men bearing arms is about 55,000. Horvatovitch, on quitting Banja, crossed the road from Nish to Alexinatz. Near the point at which it crosses the border. Here he succeeded in defeating some Turkish troops. From this position he marched up to Alexinatz, and is now on the extreme left. Tchernayeff commands the centre; Protitch the right, at Deligrad.

From the western seat of war there is information confirming the defeat of the Serbians on Sept. 8 and 9, on the Drina line, which was crossed by the Turks. The Serbians were driven back towards Shabatz, but, as the Turks did not follow, the Serbians advanced again, on the 10th, to the Drina.

General Ranko Alimpitch has been removed from the command of the army of the Drina and recalled to Belgrade. He is replaced by Colonel Mircovitch. Twelve hundred Italian volunteers from Milan are expected to arrive in Serbia shortly, and will be sent to the army of the Drina. They have been formed into a legion by Major Canzio. Russians come in by hundreds almost every day.

On the side of Montenegro, that is to say, on the Albanian frontier of that State, the Turks have suffered another defeat. On Wednesday week Dervish Pasha attacked Rogani, in the district of Piperi. The Montenegrins at that place numbered 6000 men, but during the engagement they received reinforcements of 2400 men, and succeeded in repulsing Dervish Pasha, driving him in the direction of Podgoritz, over the river Moraca, in which a great number of Turks were drowned. Dervish Pasha has called out all Albanians capable of bearing arms, and ordered them to assemble at Podgoritz.

On Monday a corps of Montenegrins and Herzegovinians attacked a Turkish convoy between Trebinje and Korjenic, but were repulsed. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is intrenched between Zaslav and Grahovo. The Montenegrins are preparing to attack him.

The reports from Belgrade as to the attitude of Russia are ominous. Serbia is said now to be in the background: it is Russia and Turkey that are foes; many people expect soon to see Russia taking the field in reality. This is the opinion of the Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard*; and if the language used by the Russian Consul, at the banquet to Prince Milan last Monday, be correct, there may be some ground for the notion. M. Kartzow is said to have spoken these words at the banquet:—"My friends, we have a common enemy, the Black Devil (*Tchernai Vrag*). I desire and hope for the success of your arms and a favourable peace to crown your efforts. The Russians and the Serbians are, indeed, brothers; for this is not the first time they have mingled their blood in fighting with the enemy of Christianity."

It is now said that the only object the Serbians have in view is to gain time for the Russians to complete their preparations. The Porte, it was stated, refused to consent to an armistice until the following bases of peace are agreed to:—First, Prince Milan to proceed to Constantinople, and do homage to the Sultan as his vassal; secondly, the Turks to hold the frontier towns of Alexinatz, Saitohar, and Losnitza; thirdly, the payment of an indemnity of 500,000 ducats; fourthly, the disarming of the Serbian army. But we now hear that the Porte seems to be willing to abate in some points the hard conditions under which it pretended at first it would solely conclude peace with Serbia. It is reported that the Porte, yielding to the Ambassadors' pressure, will consent to an armistice. It is said, however, that between the Russian and the Austrian Governments there prevails a difference of opinion respecting the future of Bulgaria.

The director of the Turkish Press Department, Blaque Bey, and Yovandji Effendi, who had officially inquired into the atrocities in Bulgaria, have returned to Constantinople. Blaque Bey openly confesses, it is said, that the atrocities were indeed indescribable, and that the reports already published do not reach the awful reality. It is doubted whether his report will be published; but we are told that, on the report of Blaque Bey, Ahmed Aga of Batak, his son and son-in-law, Ahmed Effendi, Tossoun Bey, and several other persons implicated in the Bulgarian atrocities, have been arrested and will be tried at Constantinople. The Turkish Government has promised £30,000 to the Bulgarian sufferers.

We continue in this week's publication the series of Illustrations of the War, from the sketches by Count Carriero and Mr. Chantrey Corbould, our Special Artists respectively accompanying the Turkish and the Serbian armies. The former contributes two views of the march to Alexinatz, which appear on our front page. The first was sketched near Lincolni, in the road across the rugged mountain region of the Ostran Planina, by which Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, after the capture of Knjejevacz (Gargusovacz) moved westward to join the main Turkish army, in its direct advance from Nisch. The second engraving is a view of the Morava Valley just above Alexinatz, the actual scene of the great battle on Friday, Sept. 1, which was de-

scribed in our last from the *Times* correspondent's letter. The Turkish positions, on the left bank of the river, and the Serbian positions, in front of Alexinatz, are distinctly seen, but the town itself is out of sight, behind the low hill to the spectator's extreme right. Mr. Chantrey Corbould, on his side, has supplied two or three more Illustrations of the scenes he witnessed at Ivanitza; the muster of a troop of Serbian volunteers at their roll-call, and the townspeople removing their valuables, for fear of pillage in the event of the Turks marching that way; he has noted also the personal incidents of travel, and the features of rustic or village life, and roadside experiences, which he encountered in his journey to Alexinatz. Another sketch by the same Artist was drawn at Alexinatz, during the five or six days' fighting which went on in that neighbourhood; it represents the removal of some of the wounded, lying in the ox-waggons of the country, to the military hospitals at Paratjin. With reference to the campaign in Herzegovina, we have engraved two or three sketches, which were taken by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist some time ago in that country; one is a view of the plain of Grahavo, with the village of that name, just now a place of considerable strategic importance. The other is a scene in the simple dwelling of the Voivode Peter Vickotics, at Toupan, who receives the Montenegrin chieftains in his bedchamber, to talk over the business of the war. The Montenegrins have proved themselves valiant and skilful fighting men, though it cannot be denied that they are barbarians, always excepting their chivalrous Prince.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allan, R., to be Vicar of Thornton-cum-Allerthorpe.
Atkins, Richard White; Curate-in-Charge of Rockbeare, near Exeter.
Baines, Joseph; Vicar of Berriew, Montgomeryshire.
Bennett, William Millard; Vicar of Elloughton.
Coward, J. H.; Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer with St. Benet Fink.
Evers, Edwin; Rector of Preston in Holderness.
Goodwin, Harry A.; District Chaplain of St. John the Baptist, Owlerton.
Grier, R. M.; Prebendary of Pipa Parva in Lichfield Cathedral.
Healy, Edward; Vicar of Copmanthorpe.
Heaton, W. J.; Chaplain to the Forces at Woolwich.
Holmes, Henry Comber; Rector of Birkley.
Hunter, Henry Rudd; Rector of Todwick.
Lamb, Benjamin; Rector of Wheldrake.
Shone, S. Allen; Chaplain of H.M.S. Crocodile.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Lewis Owen, M.A., Rector of Wonston, Hants, has been appointed an honorary canon in Winchester Cathedral.

The Bishop of Lichfield has submitted a plan to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for forming a second archdeaconry for Staffordshire.

The Dean of Westminster having left England for a few weeks, it is requested that all applications respecting the Abbey may be made to the Canon in residence.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new church at Drighlington was laid by Major Hague, who has given the site. The foundation of a second church, to be built by the Leeds Church Extension Society, has been laid by the Vicar.

The Right Rev. Dr. J. B. Kelly, formerly of St. David's College, Lampeter, who has acted since 1867 as Bishop co-adjutor, will (the *Morning Post* states) succeed to the bishopric of Newfoundland, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Field.

The Bishop of London has consecrated the new Church of St. Stephen, Hounslow, which has been built at a cost of about £5000. Towards this sum Mrs. Naylor has contributed £2000, and the Bishop of London's Fund £1000. Colonel Gostling-Murray, besides giving a free site, has filled the five chancel windows with stained glass.

A mural tablet, consisting of a shield of marble inclosed within beautifully-carved stonework, has been erected by the Watford board of guardians in the chapel of the union workhouse to the memory of the late Countess of Essex, "as a grateful record of her Christian kindness to the inmates of the union-house, and of the warm interest she took in the building of this chapel."

A large and beautifully-painted window, one of the finest works of M. Capronnier, of Brussels, has been placed in the great east window of the ancient and lately-restored parish church of Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire; presented in remembrance of its celebrated parishioner, the great and distinguished scholar Roger Ascham, born there A.D. 1515.

Mr. Charles Bowen has resigned the Recordership of Penzance, owing to the pressure of official and other duties.

Mr. J. C. Malcolm solicitor, has been elected Coroner for Leeds by a large majority.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Francis Barron of the Home Circuit, Recorder of Rochester, to the judgeship of the County Courts on Circuit Twenty, vacant by the death of Serjeant Miller.

The inquest on the persons killed in the Radstock railway accident was brought to a close on Tuesday, the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter against the Wellow station-master, and severely censuring the station-master at Radstock, the crossing-agent, and the general working of the line.

The seven Keighley guardians imprisoned in York Castle for disobedience of an order of the Court of Queen's Bench to carry out the Vaccination Act have been bailed out, the sureties undertaken by eight gentlemen being for £1000 jointly. The Keighley guardians have resolved to put in force the provisions of the Vaccination Acts.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Sir Colin Blackburn, one of her Majesty's Judges, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland to be Lords of Appeal under the new Judicature Act. One of these high offices was offered to the two chiefs of the Scotch Court, the Right Hon. John Inglis and Lord Moncrieff, but declined. The primary Judges, who will be transferred by sign manual to the Intermediate Court of Appeal, are Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Brett, and Mr. Baron Amphlett.

Experiments were made, last Saturday, at Hendon with a mechanical hare, made to run as fast as the living animal. The experiments were successful, the hounds being completely deceived by the automaton, and eagerly pursuing it.—The race for the amateur swimming championship also took place at Hendon on Saturday, and resulted in the success, for the third time, of Mr. Horace Davenport, captain of the Ilex Swimming Club. By this victory Mr. Davenport becomes the owner of the thirty-guinea cup.

The Speaker presided at the harvest home last Saturday on his Sussex estate, and, in replying to the toast of his health, attributed the failure of his plan for giving the agricultural labourers a conditional interest in the profit upon the work to the system of out-door relief as now administered. He appealed to the younger men present to rely upon themselves, and not upon the relieving officer, for support in old age. Mr. Brand announced that he had arranged to extend his system of providing a garden allotment for each cottage.



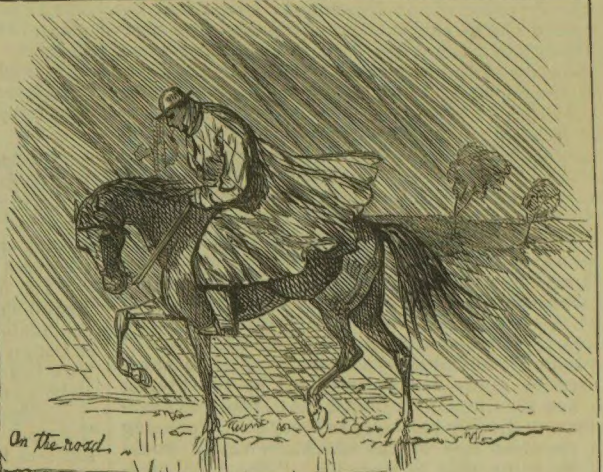
THE WAR: THE ROLL-CALL OF VOLUNTEERS AT IVANITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SERVIAN SIDE.



THE WAR: REMOVING VALUABLES FROM IVANITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SERVIAN SIDE.



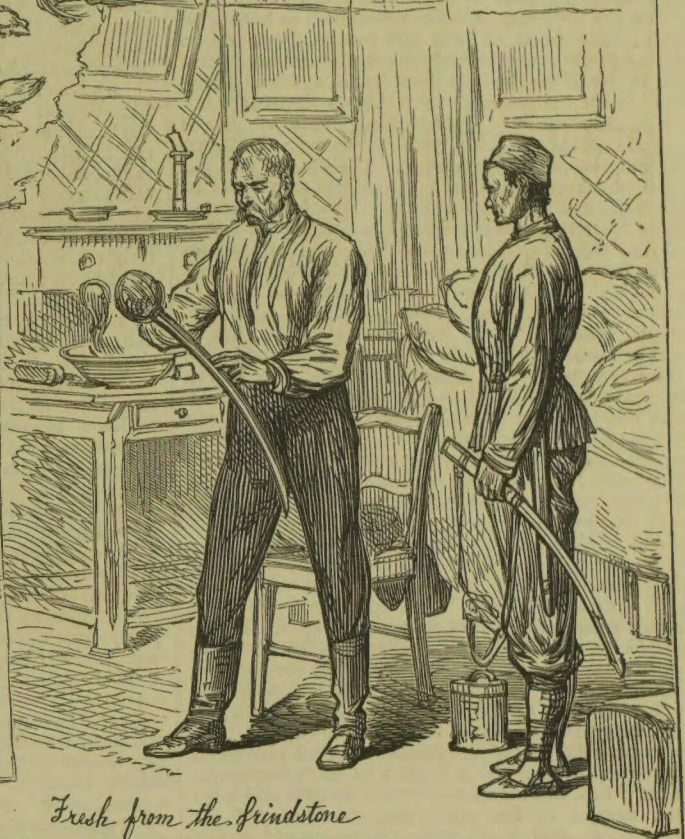
The Inn Yard at Alexinatz



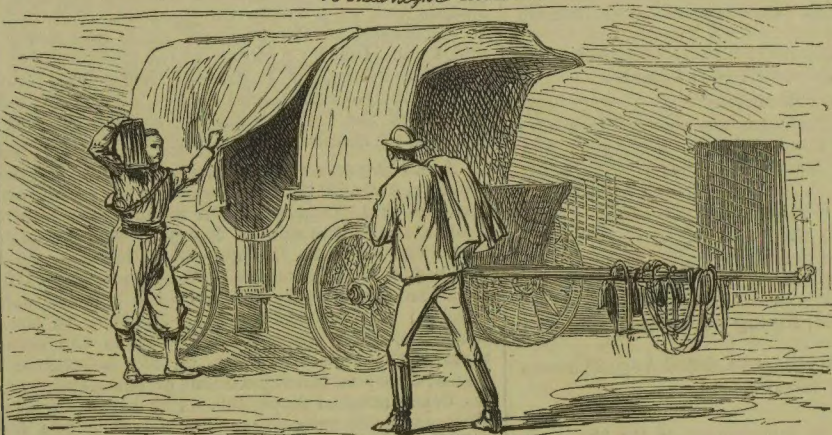
On the road



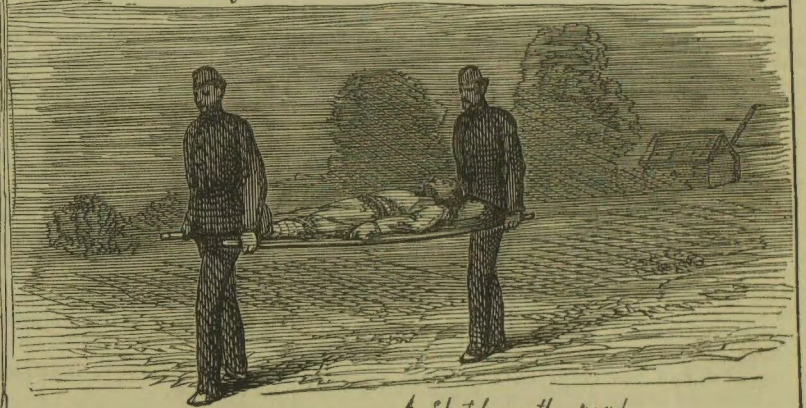
A Midnight Sketch



Fresh from the grindstone



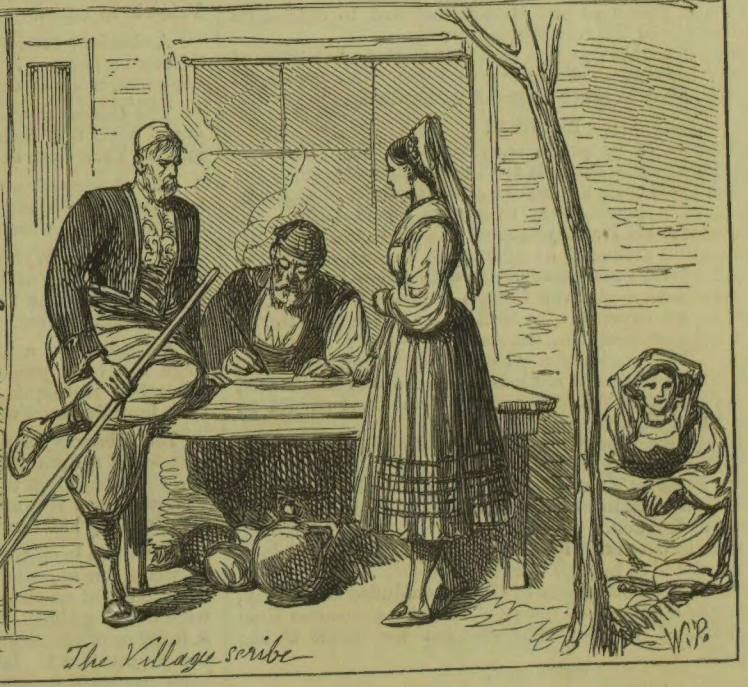
I am shewn my sleeping place



A Sketch on the road



Too late for Table-d'hôte



The Village scribe

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 14.

The visit of the President of the Republic to Lyons and the reception accorded him by the populace of the most important manufacturing city in France, has been the most important event that has occurred during the past week. After a flying visit to Dijon, the Marshal reached Lyons on Friday, though what may be styled his formal entry into the city did not take place till the following day. In anticipation of this event both the Conseil Général and the Conseil Municipal had prepared addresses for presentation, though they had been previously made aware of the fact that such presentations would be anything but agreeable to the Marshal. It was anticipated that some of the sentiments likely to be expressed would be of too Radical a character to prove pleasant, and this impression was confirmed by a speech delivered on the Friday evening by M. Ordinaire, one of the deputies for the city, in which he adjured his hearers to salute Marshal MacMahon, on his passage through the streets, with cries of "Vive l'Amnistie!" The Marshal made his formal entry at two o'clock on Saturday amidst an artillery salute, and was received by the Prefect of the Rhone and the Conseil Municipal, the latter body presenting an address tolerably moderate in tone, but expressing a regret that the short stay of the illustrious visitor would hinder him from being able to appreciate "the moral physiognomy" of the Lyonnese, who were described as having no passion but a love of work, no faith but that of duty, and no wish except the preservation of their communal independence. The Marshal returned thanks in general terms, and was driven through the streets amidst cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive le Président!" After visiting numerous public works, he proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where, at half-past five, his official reception commenced. The Conseil Général who attended this reception found themselves aggrieved at some real or fancied slight, and withdrew in a body, leaving behind them a written protest against the manner in which they had been treated. Their president, too, refused an invitation to the official dinner; and the address which they had drawn up, asking in the plainest manner for a general amnesty, was never presented after all, though several cries of "Vive l'Amnistie!" were heard, especially in the evening, when the people congregated in the principal thoroughfares. On Sunday Marshal MacMahon visited the cathedral and the Bourse, and, in reply to an address from the Chamber of Commerce, said that his stay would have been a longer one had it not been mainly due to military reasons. He hoped, however, soon that the Government would be able to devote almost all its attention to peaceful interests; rejoiced in the flourishing state of industry in Lyons; spoke of the prospects of the coming International Exhibition, and said that the Government was looking after international treaties. He then visited some of the more democratic quarters of the city, where cries of "Vive l'Amnistie!" were raised from time to time, and where several petitions were presented by women and children. On his departure, in the afternoon, for Poligny, he did not drive through the pre-arranged route to the station, but went round, so as to avoid the crowd. On Tuesday he visited Besançon, where his reception was of the most enthusiastic character, and will arrive in Paris to-day, to hold a Cabinet Council.

M. Dufaure has returned to the capital after his provincial tour. In course of this he made a speech at an agricultural show at Saintes, when, after lamenting that no cure had been found for the ravages of the phylloxera, he branched off into military topics; said that, whilst France could put a million of men into the field, no enemy would dream of invading her territory, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of making sacrifices, in order that the efficiency of the reserve forces might be kept up.

Although the cheque system is being introduced into France, many people persist in keeping immense sums of ready money in their houses, instead of depositing them at their bankers'. Such folly has led to the perpetration of a frightful murder at Marseilles. M. Boutigny, who lived in a villa near the road to Aix, has been assassinated, together with his wife and child, and his house ransacked. He was known to keep his savings, amounting to upwards of 120,000*fr.*, in the cellar, and this fact affords a sufficient cause for the murder. The money was carried off, and no clue has yet been discovered to the assassins.

Great damage was caused, both along the seacoast and inland, by violent storms, at the close of last week. Several wrecks are reported and the crops have suffered severely, whilst in some instances houses were blown down.

On Monday Paris was alarmed by a terrible fire in the Rue de Bondy, which at one time threatened to extend its ravages to several of the surrounding houses.

The Duke of Cambridge and Don Carlos are to be reckoned amongst the distinguished visitors to Paris. M. Gambetta will, it is said, leave here for England on Saturday.

BELGIUM.

A conference of geographers, invited by the King, has assembled this week at Brussels for the purpose of giving the King the benefit of their knowledge and experience concerning the creation of a penitentiary colony in South Africa. On Tuesday morning his Majesty opened the proceedings, at the Royal Palace, and delivered an address on the subject of the best means for taking concerted action with a view to the introduction of civilisation into the African continent. The King desires, at his own expense, to establish a station in the interior of Africa for the repression of the slave trade and as a base for exploration. The conference unanimously approved of the establishment of permanent stations. His Majesty announced that a promise of £1000 in aid of the scheme that should be adopted had been received from Paris.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that the following English exhibitors have received the gold medal at the Brussels Exhibition:—The Royal National Life-Boat Institution, Admiral Sir William Hall, and Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, of London.

A congress in connection with the Brussels Exhibition is to be held from the 27th inst. to Oct. 4.

The fêtes of the Pacification of Ghent concluded on Sunday, when there was a larger and more enthusiastic concourse than ever. A kind of counter-demonstration was made at the Catholic Club.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who has been staying at Merseburg, in order to be present at the military manoeuvres, gave an audience, yesterday week, to Field-Marshal Manteuffel on his return from Warsaw. The latter proceeded on his journey immediately afterwards.

Official announcement has been made that the indemnity of £12,000 paid by the Ottoman Government to that of Germany on account of the Salonica outrage has been handed to Mrs. Abbott, the widow of the assassinated German Consul.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

On the completion of the great military manoeuvres in

Austria, on Thursday week, the Emperor Francis Joseph addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke Albrecht, conveying to all the commanders of the army and landwehr the expression of his complete satisfaction at the excellent manner in which those manoeuvres have been directed and carried out. His Imperial Majesty left Vienna, last Saturday, for Hermannstadt, in order to be present at the military manoeuvres in that district. His Majesty took a warm leave of the Duke of Connaught at the railway station.

After visiting the antiquities of Athens, the Empress left that city, on Saturday evening, for Trieste.

AMERICA.

President Grant has proclaimed the treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands to be now in force.

Owing to recent political disturbances at Charleston, the Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation urgently recommending peace, and ordering the adoption of vigorous measures to preserve order.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia states that the Republican party in Maine have secured the election of their candidate for the Government of the State and for the seats in Congress for Maine by an estimated majority of 12,000 votes. Two thirds of the members of the Maine Legislature also are Republicans.

Telegrams from General Crook to General Sheridan, dated Tuesday, show that the former, after following the Sioux trail south of the Yellowstone 200 miles, found the Sioux broken up into small bands. General Crook, being short of provisions, abandoned the pursuit, going into camp at Cluster City. Twelve Sioux having come into Cheyenne asking terms, General Sheridan thinks numerous surrenders will follow.

A case of brigandage in Minnesota is reported by the *Times* Philadelphia correspondent. At Northfield, on Thursday week, eight mounted men, heavily armed, rode into the town, calling to such people as appeared in the streets to retire to their houses. Riding to Northfield Bank, three entered, the others remaining outside on guard. The cashier, with two clerks inside the bank, was ordered to open the vault. The cashier, refusing, was shot dead. One clerk ran away, jumping from the window. He was shot in the shoulder. Before the other clerk could be dealt with, the people assembled, armed with guns and pistols. They attacked the outside guard, killing two, when the surviving robbers mounted their horses and galloped off. Within half an hour a party of fifty started in pursuit. The robbers got nothing.

The work of charging the drill holes in the Hell Gate excavation at New York harbour with dynamite, according to a *Times* telegram, began on Monday. Twenty thousand pounds will be placed in over 4000 charges in the rock and supporting columns. When the charging is finished the excavations will be flooded preparatory to the final explosion.

Mr. William Tweed, who escaped from prison in New York some time ago, was arrested yesterday week in the port of Vigo, on board a Spanish vessel. Tweed was travelling, under the assumed name of Secor, with his cousin William Hunt, who was likewise arrested. Extraordinary pains were taken by the Spanish Government to effect his capture. He is undergoing quarantine at the Isle of St. Simon, in Vigo Bay, and will, in due time, be handed over to the representatives of the United States.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin has received an address from the citizens on the mainland of British Columbia expressing satisfaction at the failure of the arrangement recommended by the Colonial Office between the Dominion Government and British Columbia.

A Reuter's telegram from Charlotte Town states that a new Ministry has been formed for Prince Edward Island.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Further hostilities in the Transvaal are reported in a telegram from Madeira. The Potchefstroom contingent had had another conflict with the Kaffirs, had taken Mapastellas Town, and burned 5000 huts. A great number of Kaffirs were killed, and large quantities of supplies were obtained.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The South Australian Government telegraphs to its Agent-General that Mr. Giles, an explorer, who left the Murchison River (in Western Australia) on April 10, arrived at the Peake (in South Australia) on Aug. 23, having traced the Ashburton River to its source.

A Reuter's telegram from Wellington, dated Aug. 28, states that the New Zealand Ministry has resigned.

The Emperor of Brazil left St. Petersburg, on the 9th inst., for Moscow.

After a successful session, the Orientalist Congress at St. Petersburg closed on Tuesday. The next will be at Florence.

A shock of earthquake was experienced in Sicily on Wednesday morning. A panic prevailed at Messina, but no lives were lost, nor was any damage done to the buildings.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that Dr. Schliemann is now engaged with fifty men in excavating the ruins of the Acropolis and the Lion Gate of Mycenæ.

The Liverpool and New Orleans steamer Arbitrator has foundered at sea, after having been struck by an iceberg. The ship and cargo were valued at £70,000. No lives were lost.

Mr. James Wyld, of Charing-cross, has published an ethnological map of Turkey and her Principalities, distinguishing by colours the races and religions of the various people which inhabit them.

According to a telegram received at New York, a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the United States of Columbia. Antioquia and Tolima, two States of the Confederation, have declared war against the Government.

Disturbances have occurred at Amsterdam owing to the suppression of the annual Kermesse, or fair. Windows were broken, and the troops had to be called out. Some of the rioters were wounded, and it was reported that two had died from the injuries they had received.

News has been received from Fiji to Aug. 2. The fighting between the mountaineers and the Government troops was completely at an end; but the latter, under Captain Knollys, were hunting the fugitives, and had secured some 800 prisoners. A number of chiefs had come in and made their submission to the Government. Large numbers of Polynesians, who had been employed as labourers in Fiji, were being sent back to their homes.

The tablet which the members of her Majesty's diplomatic and consular services in China have erected in memory of the late Mr. Margary in the cathedral at Hong-Kong is a shield, carved in marble, and bears the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected in token of affectionate esteem by the seniors and colleagues of the late Augustus Raymond Margary, of the British Consular Service in China. He had successfully completed a difficult journey through China to Burmah, and was murdered when returning, at Manwyne, in Yunnan, on Feb. 21, 1875. 'Quit ye like men.'—I. Cor. xvi. 13."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Twenty-three tons of diseased meat were seized in the City yesterday week.

Sir E. H. Currie, deputy-chairman of the London School Board, announces, in an address to the electors of the Tower Hamlets, that it is his intention not to seek re-election.

The foundation-stone of a new wing to the Freemasons' School for Girls was laid, on Thursday week, at Battersea-ridge, in the presence of several members of the committees of the different Masonic institutions.—At a special meeting of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held on Saturday, a resolution was adopted for enlarging and altering the building, at a cost of £2800, so as to enable the reception of eleven more girls in the school.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of September) was 77,333, of whom 34,344 were in workhouses and 42,991 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 4788, 14,100, and 21,274 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 484, of whom 312 were men, 132 women, and 40 children.

After having been closed for some months for extensive repairs and renovation, the Borough New Synagogue was reopened on Sunday afternoon, the 21st of the month Elul, in the Jewish year of the world 5636, answering to Sept. 10, A.D. 1876. It is styled a United Synagogue; and at the opening service, side by side with the Chief Rabbi of England, Dr. N. M. Adler, the Rev. Dr. Herman Adler, his son, and other strictly orthodox Rabbis, was to be seen the Rev. A. Löwy, minister of the Congregation of British Jews.

A meeting of residents of Battersea and Wandsworth was held yesterday week, at which a resolution was passed to memorialise the Metropolitan Board of Works at once to free Chelsea Suspension Bridge from toll, pending the passing of a bill abolishing the tolls on all the metropolitan bridges. It was explained by the chairman (Mr. Bishop) that the Chelsea bridge was built by the Government out of money borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the tolls were just sufficient to keep it in repair, so that there was a large sum due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners both for principal and interest.

An endowed evening school, the first of the kind in the metropolis, was opened, on Wednesday, in Rochester-row, Westminster. Its object is to continue the education of young people on their leaving the elementary schools of the school board. The building has been erected from a portion of the fund left by the late Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend, which is being administered by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Rev. Thomas Helmore. Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lady Augusta Poulett, Bishop Ryan, Mr. W. B. Smith, M.P., and others attended; and Mrs. Hannah Brown laid the corner-stone. We shall probably give an engraving of these schools in a future Number.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress propose to give the following entertainments at the Mansion House during the next few weeks:—Dinner to the principal officers of the United Order of Oddfellows (of which his Lordship is an honorary member), on the 23rd inst.; a dinner to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, 26th inst.; a dinner in honour of the Lord Mayor Elect, 29th inst.; a dinner to meet the Corporation of the Trinity House and the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, Oct. 3; a ball in the Egyptian Hall, Oct. 6; a dinner to the Mayors of the principal cities and towns in England and Wales, Oct. 9; a dinner to the Committee of Lloyd's, the Stock Exchange, the Baltic and Commercial Sale-Rooms, and other principal commercial centres, on Oct. 13; a dinner to the Masters of the City Companies, on Oct. 17; and a dinner to the leading members of the dramatic profession, on Oct. 24.

According to a return procured by Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, recently printed, the total number of visitors at the British Museum from October, 1804, when the numbers were first ascertained, to the end of last year was 29,721,355, of which 25,445,035 were to the general collections. Last year the number of visitors was 663,898, against 601,843 in 1874. In 1875 the number of visitors to the general collections was 523,317; to the reading-room, 105,310; to the galleries of sculpture, 7219; print-room, 3713; to the coin and medal room, 1713; ornament-room, 14,785; natural history departments, 5870; to the department of manuscripts, 1785; and to the department of maps, 186. The document also contains an abstract of the amounts expended in the two financial years 1873-4 and 1874-5, as also the amounts paid from Parliamentary and other funds. In one part of the return the expense of maintenance is given, "from the foundation of the Museum, in 1753," to 1875, and in another part of purchases from "the foundation of the Museum, in 1753," to March 31, 1875.

There were 2384 births and 1231 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 143, whereas the deaths were 218 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the six preceding weeks had steadily declined from 29.5 to 19.3 per 1000 further fell last week to 18.4, a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the end of June. The 1231 deaths included 5 from smallpox, 11 from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 24 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 99 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 210 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 669 to 246 in the six preceding weeks. These 210 deaths were 158 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 3.1 per 1000. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 10 and 8 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 5 last week; 3 were of unvaccinated children under five years of age 1 was of a vaccinated adult, aged twenty-three years, and one of an adult, aged twenty-five years, "not stated" as to vaccination. The 15 deaths referred to fever were 23 below the corrected average; one was certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 simply as fever. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the six previous weeks had steadily declined from 522 to 134, further fell last week to 99, and were 87 below the corrected average weekly number; 71 were of infants under one year of age, 18 of children aged between one and five years, and 5 of persons aged upwards of sixty years. The deaths of 5 infants were referred to choleraic diarrhoea. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. In Greater London 2908 births and 1508 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.4 and 18.4 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 18.1 and 5.0 per 1000 respectively, against 18.4 and 3.1 in Inner London. Two more deaths were referred to enteric fever in Hanwell. The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, was 61.4 deg., and exceeded the average for the corresponding period in sixty years by 2.8 deg.; the mean on the three following days was only 54.2 deg., and showed a deficiency of 4.1 deg.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The great race-meeting which began last Tuesday received unusual éclat from the presence of the Prince of Wales, who, for the first time, honoured Doncaster with his presence. It was anticipated that the town would have been unusually full, owing to the Prince's visit; but, as a matter of fact, such was not the case. Indeed, we never remember to have seen so many lodgings unlet as on the present occasion.

One of the most interesting features of the great northern meeting is the early morning visit to the town moor to witness the exercise of the Leger and Cup favourites. The gallops commence about six o'clock and continue for some two hours, during which time the racecourse literally swarms with "Tyks" anxious to see with their own eyes how their pets perform. Indeed, towards eight o'clock, the numbers are so dense in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand that anything like a gallop at high speed is extremely dangerous, and on more than one occasion last Tuesday morning some too-enthusiastic Yorkshireman had the narrowest possible escape from collision with one of the cracks. We saw Coltness and Kisher, both of whom looked and went uncommonly well, and Skylark also and Julius Caesar seemed to be in excellent condition. Petrarch and All Heart we failed to discover. Break-fast over, it is necessary to repair forthwith to the horse fair, where Messrs. Tattersall are at work betimes disposing of the yearling blood stock. There is no sinecure office, as Doncaster is the greatest market in England for the sale of yearlings, and the chosen point of rendezvous for all genuine lovers of horse-flesh, whether they come in the capacity of buyers or breeders. The first yearlings sold were two Sundeelachs, bred by Mr. C. Snewing, of Holywell, one of which went to Mr. M. Dawson for 250 gs. A fine, well-grown filly, she will doubtless pay for training; and, as her dam has the excellent Wild Dayrell blood in her veins, the youngster will, in any case, prove valuable, if only for breeding purposes. The Woodlands' yearlings, six in number, the property of Mr. Van Haansbergen, went off badly. One, a very fine colt by Stentor from Maggie, dam of Activity, was sold for 250 gs., and would have fetched a much higher figure but for the fact that he has already developed a curb on his off hook. The Yardley lot, twenty-one in number, realised 5315 gs., or an average of about 253 gs. apiece. Considering that Sterling is an untried sire, his progeny sold uncommonly well, three of them making together the very satisfactory sum of 2510 gs. Of these we considered Brand the cheapest. He is from Gretna, a Stockwell mare, who in her day showed great speed, and was distinguished, as we well remember, for her exceptionally beautiful action. Rugby, a nice colt by Playfair (an own brother of Sterling) from Lady Lurewell, was sold cheap at 200 gs.; but the bargain of the sale was probably Isomy, by Sterling—Isola Bella, who was almost thrown away at 360 gs. Of the remainder of the sales we shall speak at length next week.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes generally brings out some good horses, and this year the meeting of Lowlander and Controversy excited a great deal of interest. The latter certainly beat the "big horse" very easily in the famous match at Ascot; but he was then in receipt of 16 lb., whereas they now met at even weights. Added to this, Controversy has been recently trained for long-distance races, which must have considerably impaired his speed; and Lowlander made a terrible example of his field, coming away from Eccossais at the distance with ridiculous ease. In the Filly Stakes Helena secured a clever victory, showing considerable improvement on her Stockton and York form. The three behind her, however, were very bad ones, and the much-talked-of filly by Rosicrucian—Crucifixion, who made her début and started a hot favourite, proved to be a rather small, weedy animal, and never had the smallest chance of success. All the thirteen coloured on the card came out for the Great Yorkshire, and about the best handicap field of the year was the result. A wonderful trial with Thor had the effect of making Bersaglier (6 st. 8 lb.) a tremendous favourite at only 6 to 4 against him; and, though some exception was taken to his forelegs, little fault could be found with his appearance or condition. Dalham (8 st. 11 lb.), who was second in demand, was, however, quite the king of the party as far as looks went, and Lily Agnes (8 st. 7 lb.) would not have figured at the forlorn odds of 50 to 1, had it not been known that she has unfortunately developed roaning propensities. After the usual parade, in which Jester (7 st. 10 lb.) led the way, the thirteen assembled at the post, and, in spite of the fractiousness of Dalham, who made several energetic efforts to get rid of Webb, a capital start was effected at the second attempt. Pursuing the same tactics as in the Ebor Handicap, Agglethorpe (6 st. 9 lb.) at once dashed to the front, and, closely followed by Merry Duchess (6 st. 7 lb.), took the field along at such a cracking pace that the heavyweights, Dalham and Jester, were soon hopelessly tailed off. Bersaglier always held a good position, and Agglethorpe, who led until about three hundred yards from the finish, was there passed by Merry Duchess. At the distance Bersaglier went up to her, and, having her in trouble immediately afterwards, won cleverly by a length, Agglethorpe, who came again very fast in the last few strides, was only beaten a neck for second place, and the others were all pulling up in straggling order. A very good field of six contested the Champagne Stakes, the public performers, Shillelagh, Lady Golightly, and Chamant, being opposed by two dark colts, The Monk and Albert Edward. The former, who is own brother to Holy Friar, cost 1800 gs. as a yearling, and, if he stands training, of which we have grave doubts, ought to make a high-class horse. He has great bone and power, and though at first sight he seems to show a lack of quality, this is in a great measure due to the fact that he is not nearly fit. The same remark applies to Albert Edward, an own brother to George Frederick; but he is not nearly so good-looking as The Monk, and will hardly rival the performance of his illustrious relative. Lady Golightly, who is much improved since Goodwood, and has grown into a sweet, bloodlike filly, cantered down to the post with a beautiful stealing action, and, outstaying all her opponents, came away at the distance and won in a common canter, The Monk, in spite of his want of condition, fairly defeating Shillelagh for second place. The form of three out of the four who started for the Glasgow Stakes was very moderate, and Verneuil, whose looks are worthy of his high lineage—by Mortemer—Regalia—disposed of them easily enough. He performed indifferently at Goodwood, and still needs time to show at his best.

Though there were no less than seven races set for decision on Wednesday, and very good fields ran for some of them, the whole interest of the day centred in the St. Leger. The antagonism of Kisher and Petrarch created the greatest excitement, yet, in spite of this attraction, and the presence of the Prince of Wales, the attendance was undoubtedly smaller than on several previous occasions within our memory. No sooner had Cham won the Town Plate than the public began to flock towards the saddling paddock, to try to catch a glimpse of the candidates for the great race. They were very tardy in their preparations, and it was after half-past three before Archer, on Skylark, appeared on the course. The latter looked splendidly fit and well, and has improved much since Epsom, having

finned down considerably, and lost the somewhat cabby look which detracted from his appearance. He was quickly followed by Hellenist, wearing a hood and blinkers, and then came Wild Tommy, Julius Caesar (also in a hood and blinkers), Coltness, All Heart, and Levant. The great rivals, Kisher and Petrarch, were the last pair to leave the enclosure, and walked up the course side by side. Both looked as fit and well as possible; and if Petrarch, who was much heavier and more muscular than when he ran for the Derby, could claim superiority on the score of quality and elegance, Kisher showed far more bone and power. The latter was universally admired in his canter, moving with the most perfect action and with the greatest dash and resolution; indeed, Osborne had considerable difficulty in pulling him up. All Heart showed to the least advantage in the preliminary, tearing away at his bit and fighting for his head in a style that gave little promise of his ability to stay a mile and three quarters; but, if there is a great deal of the "lion" in his start, there is still more of the "lamb" about his finish. Wild Tommy led the parade in front of the stand, in which Petrarch, who showed a great deal of temper, resolutely refused to join, and they got off to a capital start at the very first attempt. Levant and Wild Tommy showed the way at a fair pace, but when they reached the hill Osborne took the favourite to the front, and brought them along considerably faster. He held the lead until they approached the bend, when Wild Tommy passed him, and, a few strides further on, his backers were horrified to see that Osborne was forced to ride him to keep his place. Then Petrarch stole up, and, at the distance, appeared to be winning easily, but Wild Tommy, answering every call of Custance with the greatest gameness, gradually overhauled him again, and a most exciting struggle ended in the victory of Petrarch by a neck, Julius Caesar being a fair third, and Kisher fourth. The defeat of the favourite is simply inexplicable. The horse looked thoroughly well, had done plenty of work, and moved splendidly; and yet he ran about 21 lb. below his Derby form, and was easily beaten by Wild Tommy, who could not get within a hundred yards of him in the Grand Prix. Perhaps the least said about the matter the better. It is noteworthy that Petrarch is the third son of Lord Clifden that has won the St. Leger, and is the only horse that has ever secured this race and the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. We must not omit to say that Goater rode him in his usual finished style.

THE MAGAZINES.

This month's *Cornhill* has numerous miscellaneous contributions of great merit. Under existing circumstances, readers will be likely to turn first to the English governess's recollections of "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women." Like all observers who have known the Turks intimately in family life, this lady gives a favourable account of their decorum, kindness, and considerateness; it will be noticed, however, that her experience has lain principally among her own sex. All must agree in her conclusion that the main obstacles to national improvement are "the isolation of the sexes and the utter subjection of the women;" and it is agreeable to hear of households where, these fundamental obstacles having been removed, the Ottoman has shown himself as amenable to civilising influences and as susceptible of moral and intellectual development as any other people. Another valuable paper is an essay on Leopardi, less remarkable for its treatment of a theme which hardly admits of novelty than for its admirable specimens of translation, especially from Leopardi's prose writings. "Poetic Imagination" and "The First of September" are agreeable papers in their respective ways. The department of fiction is principally represented by two stories of a sensational cast; one of which, however, "A Human Sacrifice," a tale of Indian superstition, is no doubt true not only to nature but to fact. The mingled shrinking and exultation of the selected victim are depicted with great truth. Julian Hawthorne's "Rose of Death" is a "fantasy" which would have been exquisitely poetical in the father's hands, but loses all its aroma under the mechanical handling of the son, notwithstanding his marked literary ability.

The most valuable contribution to this month's *Macmillan* is the commencement of a highly interesting "monograph" of Charlotte Brontë, by T. Wemyss Reid, who seems to have access to unpublished letters and other special sources of information, apparently derived from an early friend of Charlotte Brontë's. The general drift of Mr. Reid's paper is to show that Mrs. Gaskell has as much exaggerated the gloom and asperity of the Brontë girls' lives as the similar features of the society and scenery around them. We have no doubt that such is the case. Another good article is a critical essay, by Mr. C. F. Keary, on "The Germ," the little periodical in which the first literary attempts of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood were given to the world, and which contains some of Mr. Rossetti's finest productions in their original form. Mr. Keary's criticism of individual pieces is commonly sound, but he does injustice to the general scope of the art and poetry of the school by attributing to it more ambitious aims than it ever professed. Mr. W. H. Mason analyses the respective claims of Hissarlik and Bunarbashi to be considered the site of Homer's Troy, and leans strongly to the former, while at the same time assigning so large a scope to the ideal element in Homer's conception as to reduce the question to one of comparative insignificance. Mr. Freeman's lecture on early Northumbrian history is another of his valuable but rather mannered contributions to the history of England. "Madcap Violet" vindicates her claim to the epithet by throwing her hat into the sea, to create a belief in her death, and coming up in disguise to London, to earn money for a passage to America by book-keeping.

Blackwood has drawn a prize in a thrilling story of shipwreck and of hardship on an uninhabited island, contributed in a pair of most graphic letters from a mother and her son. The tale of the wreck is most stirring and affecting from its passages of heroism; the more strictly Crusoe part of the story is intensely interesting, though the unromantic side of it is by no means kept in the background. The existence of the shipwrecked crew may be said to have wholly depended upon that unromantic bird, the penguin. The insecurity of speculative investments has been so thoroughly impressed upon the public that no harm can be done by a singularly able paper pointing out how considerable, even in the soundest investments, is the element of chance, and how easily some of the incidents which have most disastrously affected foreign loans might have been averted by slight and in no way improbable modifications of the political situation. The "Devious Rambler" roams this month in Holland and Belgium, and finds much of interest to say respecting these countries—socially, historically, and politically. The monthly political oracle, reviewing the history of the Session from the Alps, cannot be sufficiently grateful for the folly of the Opposition, in, as he deems, so weakening themselves by an ill-judged course on home politics as to be compelled to leave the Ministry a free course in foreign affairs. He must ere this have seen reason to revise this conclusion.

Fraser publishes the first of what promises to be a valuable series of papers on the existing stagnation in the foreign trade of this country. The writer's conclusion—to be subsequently more fully elucidated—is that we have been lending our principal customers the means to pay for the manufactures with which we have been supplying them, that this process cannot be continued *ad infinitum*, and that the restriction of it, which is now taking place, must result in a corresponding restriction of business. Another vexed question of finance, the threatened Indian deficit, is discussed in a paper by Mr. Shoshoe Chunder Dutt, Justice of the Peace, Calcutta. Mr. Dutt condemns the financial decentralisation policy of Lord Mayo, which has been generally approved in England. He insists that native opinion should be taken into account more than heretofore; and undoubtedly his own proposals of taxes upon marriages and funerals are not such as would readily have occurred to an European financier. Mr. F. W. Newman ventilates the pleasing but unlikely suggestion that the retrograde policy of the Roman Curia may yet be cancelled by a Liberal Pope. There is no doubt that, theoretically, the Pope has power to loose as well as bind, but practically such a Pontiff would find the greatest difficulty in releasing even himself from the bondage of precedent. Captain Upton's paper on Arabian horses is a very valuable and exhaustive account of the principal breeds, derived from personal observation in the country. Mr. E. Rose has put together a highly interesting sketch of the fairy drama of modern nations, dwelling principally on some of the Italian and Danish examples. Mr. Wratishaw, an authority on Bohemian history, explodes the fiction of "the bloody Parliament of Wilemow;" and papers on "The Golden Ass of Apuleius" and "The Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire" also deserve notice among the constituents of an unusually varied and interesting number.

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* is the conclusion of Mr. Morley's essay on Robespierre. The sanguinary but incorruptible tribune fares badly in his hands, not, as commonly, from political animosity, but from constitutional antipathy. It is surprising that Mr. Morley should be blind to the resemblance between the foibles which he lashes in Robespierre and those which he excuses in his own favourite philosopher, Comte. The pedantry and formalism of the two were of a piece; of a piece, too, their mawkish sentimentality, though here the parallel is to the advantage of Robespierre, whose patronage of the Supreme Being was, at all events, more respectable than Comte's prostration before Clotilde de Vaux. The only other contribution of much mark is one on the Turkish question by Mr. Albert Rutson, who, by a more statesman-like and temperate course of reasoning than Mr. Gladstone's, arrives at the same conclusion of the separation of the South Slavonic Provinces from Turkey being the best solution for all parties concerned. Some qualifying circumstances, as concerns Bulgaria, seem hardly to have been sufficiently taken into account.

The *Contemporary Review* is very barren of interest this month. The principal article is a somewhat unfair attempt, by Dr. Charles Elam, to damage the theory of evolution by connecting it with Professor Huxley's paradoxes respecting automatic action. Dr. Rigg endeavours to impair the supposed evidence of John Wesley's Churchmanship. Mr. Macdonell shows that the American judiciary, notwithstanding the demoralising effect of popular election, is less corrupt than commonly supposed; and Mr. Grant Duff contributes some really sensible and valuable observations tending to moderate public excitement on the Eastern Question, whose good effect, however, is impaired by the flippancy of thought, rather than of diction, in which Mr. Duff, apparently, cannot help indulging.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* appeals to the sympathy of its readers by the plainness of its wrapper, in consequence of the block of the usual cover having been destroyed by the fire at the publishers' offices. The ravage has not been confined to the external and visible, but has extended to the contents of the magazine. Much of the MS. perished; but, except in the case of a contributor who resides in Australia, has been heroically replaced. Strange secrets of the prison-house come to light respecting contributors who write from month to month, and respecting the preternatural facility of some feminine pens. On the whole, the speedy reconstruction of the number is highly creditable to everybody concerned.

Belgravia has an interesting paper by Mr. Proctor on Swedenborg's visions of other worlds. The entirely subjective character of these revelations is established by Swedenborg's inability to correct any scientific errors accredited in his time. He took, for instance, the resplendence of Saturn's moons and ring for granted, and described the scenery of the planet accordingly. Dr. Hueffer, in an essay on the Troubadours, demolishes the current belief in the existence of "courts of love" under their influence. The continuation of "The New Republic" is chiefly devoted to satirising the new Oxford æsthetic school. Mr. Swinburne's "Ballad of Dreamland" is pretty and melodious, but too obviously artificial.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a charming paper of reminiscences of the late eminent French landscape painter, Millet, graphically depicting the peculiarities of his own homely but shrewd character, his original views on art-teaching, and the characteristics of the peasant life around him. Among the varied contents of *Scribner's Monthly* the lively description of a boat voyage on the Moselle, and the paper on Chinese domestic service in California deserve special notice. The *St. James's Magazine* continues its interesting, but ill-written and incorrectly printed, memoir of George Sand. The sketch of Wagner's recent operatic tetralogy in *London Society*, and of the educational system of China in the *Argonaut* are very well worth reading.

The following magazines have also been received:—*Tinsley's*, Dublin University, Monthly Packet, Union, Victoria, London, Colburn, Picture Gallery, Englishwoman, Young Englishwoman, Milliner and Dressmaker, Gardeners', Garden, Charing-cross, All the Year Round, Good Words, Good Things, Cassell's, Hand and Heart, Golden Hours, and Sunday at Home.

To the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly* Mr. John Dangerfield will contribute a complete novelette, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald an article on the English drama, entitled "The World Behind the Scenes."

An account of deposits in the naval savings banks has been issued. The sum due to depositors is £122,144; the number of accounts open on March 31, 1874, was 7694; and there were opened between April 1, 1874, and March 31, 1875, 5699; the accounts closed during the latter period numbered 4375; and those opened on March 31, 1875, were 9036.

The Rector of Cheadle, Cheshire, records in the *Times* an act of heroism by a medical student named Irvine at the Manchester Infirmary. A poor factory operative had his leg recently amputated. He was all but dead, when the surgeon stated that nothing but an infusion of blood could save his life. Mr. Irvine volunteered to be bled, and 25 oz. of his life blood were taken from him at his own serious risk and infused into the dying man, who is now on a fair way to recovery.



THE WAR: WOUNDED SERBIANS LEAVING ALEXINATZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY.



"THE VILLAGE LAWYER." BY C. SCHLOESSER.
FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Do you remember, in the days when all the world and we were young, and Truth was on every shepherd's tongue, &c., &c., those little edifices of plaster of Paris in the ch  let style of architecture, with tiny scraps of stained glass in the casements, in the centre of which a lighted candle was placed, so that prismatic hues might stream from the orifices of the chalky structures? It was in the dear old Lowther Arcade—I continue to walk through it once a fortnight when I am in town, in order to ascertain for myself if the Arcadians are as innocent as ever—that these interesting objects were most habitually sold. Convertible titles were attached to them by the stall-keepers of the Lowther; and Albert Smith used to say that he had traced the career of one plaster temple which had been successively dubbed the Marine Residence at Broadstairs of H.M. the Queen when Princess Victoria and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Shakespeare's House, William Tell's Chapel, the Birthplace of Jenny Lind, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Garibaldi's Retreat at Caprera.

Mutatis mutandis, a friend writes me from Paris that photographs are being largely sold in the Rue de Rivoli of the well-known picture by Edouard de Beaumont, "Les femmes sont ch  res"—representing a group of Turks bargaining for some beautiful Greek captives taken by corsairs—but to which the appropriately sensational title has now been given of "The Bulgarian Atrocities." Delacroix's "Massacre of Scio" might as appropriately pass as "A Scene in the Tarco-Servian War;" while that once highly popular engraving entitled "The Death Struggle," in which a turbaned Turk was shown in the act of hurling a white-kilted Greek (or the Greek was hurling the Turk; I am not certain as to who was undermost) might be made to serve as "Hostilities in Montenegro." I have seen stranger transmutations in the titles of woodcuts of our cheap publications at home. Rembrandt's "Lecture on Anatomy" was once made to do duty as "A Victim of the Spanish Inquisition;" and it is a fact that, nineteen years since, at the period of the Indian mutiny, a portrait of the eminent Indian philanthropist Dwarkanauth Tagou was sold as that of "The Monster Nana Sahib."

Shrewd and humorous Andrew Lusk, who flourishes in standing disproof of the wicked libel which hints that a surgical operation is needed to get a joke into a Scotchman's head, presiding at an "Atrocity" meeting in Clerkenwell, took occasion to observe that "whenever the multitude took up a question it was, as a rule, in the right." Sir Andrew is a man of culture. He is, of course, quite familiar with the History of the "Colonna Infame" at Milan, with that of the Popish Plot and the Murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey. He knows all about the "No Popery" riots in London in 1780; and, to come nearer our own age, Sir Andrew cannot require to be told anything of the manner in which the "multitude" took up the questions of the innocence of Queen Caroline, the turpitude of Lord Byron, the peccadilloes of Edmund Kean, the prophetic pretensions of Johanna Southcote, and the medical skill of St. John Long. If Sir Andrew Lusk was not "poking fun" at the good folk of Clerkenwell, I will undertake to retract my own opinion in the matter in a white sheet.

Quick-witted Sir Andrew proceeded to tell his hearers that many foolish persons had laid out their money in Turkish bonds and securities; "but, happily, he was not one of those. He saw the Sultan once, and a very stupid man he considered him to be (Laughter). He never had much faith in the Ottoman Empire; and why it was called the 'Sublime Porte' he did not know." The present writer had likewise once the honour to gaze upon the hapless Abdul Aziz. It was not at a Guildhall entertainment that I beheld the recently scissored Caliph. It was in a saloon railway-carriage, and the Commander of the Faithful was indulging in the luxury of a foot-bath. Under those circumstances a man does not ordinarily look as wise as Thales of Miletus, or as the late Lord Eldon, or as an owl; yet the Padishah of Roum did not strike me (A.D. 1867) as a "stupid-looking man." On the contrary, he appeared to me a very comely and intelligent-looking gentleman; and the *Times* had not long before eulogised him as being "more respectable and more manly" than his predecessor, Abdul Medjid.

Touching the meaning of the term "Sublime Porte," that must be left, I apprehend, to our omniscient acquaintance the "merest schoolboy," to whom a late Archbishop of York ascribed the power of disposing offhand of all the theological difficulties raised in "Essays and Reviews" and the writings of Dr. Colenso. There is a story of the "merest schoolboy," grown to adolescence, being asked at an examination why the Republic of Venice used to be called the "Serene." "Because she reigned over the sea," replied the M.S., who in that particular case was possibly of Irish extraction. There is a somewhat more feasible derivation of the phrase "Sublime Porte." In the old days of the supremacy of the Grand Turk in Eastern Europe the Ambassadors of the Christian Powers, when they were honoured with an audience by the Sultan or his Vizier, were not allowed to penetrate beyond the great gate of entrance (in *Lingua Franca* "Porta" or "Porte") of the Old Seraglio. There is such a gate to the Alhambra and to the Alcazar, and the keystones of these porches are adorned with inscriptions in Arabic setting forth the attributes of Providence, among which is obviously that of sublimity. The old Turks were too pious a race to qualify their Government as sublime; but their Sultan in his intercourse with the Giaours sate in the gate or Porte hight Sublime. Through an easily understood process of association, the name of the building in which political affairs were transacted was transferred to the Government itself.

I read in a contemporary of Wednesday's date an announcement which (metaphorically speaking) caused my blood to curdle, my skin to assume the appearance known as "goose-flesh," and my hair to stand on end. The horrifying statement came from Aldershot, and was descriptive of a sham fight, in the course of which it was said that "A skeleton enemy was represented by a half battalion of the 6th Foot, who occupied Long Hill and Cocked Hat Wood." The half battalion should have been drawn from Mr. James Grant's celebrated "Phantom regiment;" but imagine a "skeleton enemy" extending his bony length from Long Hill to Cocked Hat Wood! There is horror in the thought; and as a parallel to it the mind recurs to George Cruikshank's appalling etching of the murderer Gervase Matcham, in the midst of the midnight storm on Salisbury Plain, shaking in his guilty shoes at the sound of the awful rub-a-dub beaten by the Dead Drummer.

A mild little quarrel is in progress between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Augustus C. Hare, the eminent historian being of opinion that Mr. Hare, in a recently-published work, has quoted somewhat too liberally from sundry contributions of Mr. Freeman to the *Saturday Review*. There will not be, I conjecture, any blood shed or any bones broken in this contest. I only mention it for the reason that in the course of the correspondence the historian (justly famed as a writer of

strong, pure, simple English) quietly reproaches his antagonist for using the term "mutual," instead of "common," friend. "Common" is, of course, the correct qualification; but there has been a more conspicuous sinner than Mr. Hare as regards the misuse of "mutual." Who has not read Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend." "The quality of correlation," so the merest schoolboy tells me, "is not strained;" and Mr. Dickens certainly strained the "correlation of reciprocation" (*vide* the merest schoolboy's dictionaries) in the title of one of his most dramatic and least agreeable romances.

I read in the *World*, and I read with amazement, that among the candidates for an Indian Judgeship, recently vacant, was Mr. Montagu Williams, and that, if "it had not been essential that the holder of the office should have been in the Indian Civil Service, the well-known London lawyer would have obtained the berth." It is my invariable rule in this column never to meddle with the private affairs of ladies or gentlemen; but Mr. Montagu Williams is a public character; none of us can tell at what moment we may not be compelled to resort to his skilful advocacy to free us from that groundless charge of having stolen Big Ben or set the Thames on fire; and the expatriation of the "well-known London lawyer" would be, I take it, a public misfortune. *Chateaubriand, pourquoi fuir ta patrie?* Thus wrote B  ranger; and in as earnest a strain the admirers of Mr. Williams might ask why he is moved to give up to Hindostan that which was meant for mankind and the Middlesex Sessions. Are there no legal prizes at home, waiting, in time, to reward the fluent and astute advocate. There is a story of a professional gentleman (I fancy that he was a relative of Mr. John Dawkins, the "Airtful Dodger") who was arrested in a crowd, and charged with picking pockets. On being searched at the station a gold watch was discovered in his left boot, a diamond pin in the lining of his hat, and two portemonnaies up his right sleeve. The inspector, while filling up the charge-sheet, observed that the evidence against the prisoner seemed very strong. "Hevidence!" quoth the relative of the "Dodger" scornfully, "Wot's Hevidence? You run up to Hely-place and tell 'em to lay on Montagu Williams, regardless of hexpence; an' if he don't git me haff on the merits of the case, the 'Abeas Corpus, and the feelin's of a British Jury, I'll swaller the 'ole Hay division, 'andcuffs an' hall." I believe that the professional gentleman was triumphantly acquitted, and left the court without a stain on his character. A barrister who can inspire such confidence as that which for a lengthened period has been enjoyed by Mr. Montagu Williams has little need of an Indian Judgeship. G. A. S.

"THE VILLAGE LAWYER."

A very powerful picture is this, by Herr C. Schloesser, which we have engraved, and many of our readers will probably remember it as one of the attractions of the last Academy Exhibition, although this attraction was reserved for the last room of the show. However jaded the visitor might be before reaching the number—1305—borne by this picture at Burlington House, he could hardly fail to have had his attention arrested by its strength of effect and the vigour of its light and shade. The shadows might, indeed, to English eyes, appear too intense; but to some conventional blackness in those passages we must reconcile ourselves in the productions of more than one German school. The treatment has its advantages in bringing out the lights, and thereby emphasising the most essential features of the subject; it is also conducive to solidity, in contrast to flimsiness and garishness. And, returning to the picture, as soon as the eye became accustomed to a darkness of tone unknown in our school, the attention quickly settled on, and was absorbed by, the highly characteristic figures so graphically presented. A chapter of simple German life is opened by the painter, and the fidelity of his delineation is self-evident. The position of a village lawyer, especially among the generally poor and hard-living German country-folk, cannot be very high or dignified. Yet, relatively to that microcosm, he is doubtless as important there as elsewhere. For though he may not have any elaborate suits to conduct in the higher courts of justice, he is, we may be sure, charged with much litigation on a small scale, and will be while human nature remains the same. Then, like the French notaire, he has more homely duties to perform than devolve on an English lawyer. Betrothals, weddings, births, deaths will give him something to do; and probably he has to supply information to a paternal Government, particularly as regards young men liable to military service. His more regular employment would be in drawing up farmers' deeds, leases, wills, and marriage settlements, and in fighting for boundaries in dispute, rights of way, against trespass, and so forth. Nobody, in short—not even the parson or the doctor—is in a better position to know everybody's business in the village. We doubt not that all three of these worthies will occasionally be found in close confabulation at the village Biergarten. With what object the old lady in the picture has come to consult the great man we will not pretend to decide; each spectator will have his own idea as to her object, and will be best pleased by that. The client is so serious that we may just suggest that she is about to have her last will made out; witnesses, trustees, and executors, perhaps, she has never dreamt of. A visit to the lawyer is always, however, a serious matter. Perhaps she has merely come to have a letter written to an absent son or other relative. But, no! there is more of business than sentiment in her expression. Altogether, it is a wonderfully characteristic couple.

The *Dublin Mail* announces that the Secretary for War has sanctioned the renting of Dalkey Island, in Dublin Bay, for the purpose of training boys for the sea service.

The foundation-stone of the first Protestant church in the Island of Aranmore, in the county of Donegal, was laid last week by the Marchioness of Hamilton. For the last twenty years services have been held at rather irregular intervals in the Petty Sessions Court-House. The site chosen for the church is very picturesque, commanding a fine view of coast and mountain scenery.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Robert M'Cormick has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £80 a year, vacant by the recent death of retired Inspector John Watson; and Commander Arthur Kennedy, on the retired list, and in receipt of the Coastguard pension, has been awarded the naval pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of retired Commander R. W. Charleson.

A general holiday was kept, on Thursday week, at Harwich, the occasion being the launching of the life-boat the *Springwell*. After a procession round the town, the principal streets of which were decorated in gala fashion, Admiral Milne, on behalf of Miss Burmeister, the donor, handed over the boat to the Mayor as chairman of the life-boat committee. The christening ceremony was performed by the Mayoress. Various sports were engaged in, and a firework display brought the day's proceedings to a close.

The Extra Supplement.

"SUNDAY MORNING."

The pretty little barefoot girl, with a bunch of heather in her hand, who throws herself upon the fresh turf of a breezy hill, somewhere in the Bavarian highlands, to enjoy the blessed sunshine and the pure air of heaven, is a delightful figure of youth, health, and innocence, in full agreement with nature. It is, we are told, a Sunday morning, but what of that? How do we know that she has not been at her due place in the church and the Sunday school, or that she will not be found there at the appointed hour of the day? Does she look like a heathen child? In any case, we leave all that to her parents and her parish pastor; we like her very well exactly where she is. The artist, F. D  rck, could not have chosen a more agreeable subject, and his treatment of it will please our readers; for which the photographer, F. Hanfst  ngl, is to be thanked, as well as the engraver, their efforts producing this Extra Supplement to our Number of the current week.

MUSIC.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-third meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, took place this week at the last-named city. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to remind readers that these meetings, annual in their recurrence at each place in rotation, are peculiar in their associated arrangements, and the distribution of the proceeds of the collections at the cathedral doors and donations among the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. In some instances the cost of the performances has been in excess of the amount received from the sale of tickets, and this deficit, when it occurs, is shared by the stewards, the number of whom was gradually increased so as to lessen the individual loss, no portion of the collections and donations being touched for the expenses of the festival.

The number of stewards at this year's Hereford Festival was upwards of a hundred, headed by the name of Lord Bateman, the president. The orchestra comprised many of the most eminent members of our opera bands, with M. Sainton and Mr. H. Weist Hill as principal first violins, the chorus having included the choirs of the three cathedrals, with reinforcements from Bradford, Bristol, and other sources.

According to custom at these celebrations, the opening of the festival was preceded, on Tuesday, by early morning service in the cathedral, the sermon special to the occasion having been preached by the Bishop of the diocese.

The first of the performances took place on the same day, when "Elijah" was given, the solo singers having been Mdle. Titens, Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Miss Enriquez, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have sung the tenor solos in the second part of the oratorio, but, not being present, they were taken by Mr. Cummings, in addition to those of the first part. The choruses were generally well sung, and the performance altogether, including that of the fine orchestra, was a highly effective one.

The performances of Tuesday evening also took place in the cathedral, Handel's "Samson" having been given (with many omissions), followed by the first part of Haydn's "Creation." The solos in the former work were sung by Mesdames Edith Wynne and Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Maybrick. The tenor solos had been assigned to Mr. Sims Reeves; who, however, was again absent, and was replaced by Mr. Cummings, as in the morning performance. In the soprano air "Let the bright Seraphim" (sung by Madame Wynne), the important trumpet obbligato displayed the rare skill of Mr. T. Harper on that difficult instrument. A special feature in the selection from Haydn's oratorio was the fine delivery, by Mdle. Titens, of the air "With verdure clad."

Wednesday morning's programme opened with Spohr's "Last Judgment," the finest of his three great oratorios. The solos in this were assigned to Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The performance generally was a very fine one. Still more so was that of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), which closed the day's programme. This great work was, indeed, rendered with exceptional excellence. The three symphonic movements which precede the vocal portion of the cantata were admirably played by the band; and the chorus-singing was throughout of a very high order. The vocal solos were finely sung by Mdle. Titens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Cummings. The two ladies gave the duet (with chorus) "I waited for the Lord" with great effect, special impression having been produced by Mdle. Titens's splendid delivery of the soprano solo, "Praise thou the Lord," and the few bars announcing the chorus, "The night is departing;" the duet, "My song shall be always," by this lady and Mr. Cummings, having been another specialty of the day. The gentleman just named again sang in place of Mr. Sims Reeves, and gave fresh proof of his artistic merits and willing readiness. The air, "He counteth all your sorrows," and the declamatory passages at the words, "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" were excellently delivered by Mr. Cummings.

Of the remaining performances we must speak next week. The miscellaneous concert of Wednesday evening included a selection from Weber's opera, "Oberon."

On Thursday morning Mr. J. F. Barnett's oratorio, "The Raising of Lazarus," was to be given in the cathedral, followed by M. Gounod's "St. Cecilia" mass and the "Hallelujah Chorus," from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

The second concert in the Shire-hall, on Thursday evening, consisted entirely of a miscellaneous selection.

Yesterday (Friday), the closing day of the festival, was to be appropriated to a performance of "The Messiah," in the cathedral, a supplemental concert of chamber music having been announced to take place in the Shire-hall in the evening.

Sir John Lubbock distributed the prizes to the successful students in the Maidstone School of Art on Wednesday.

The Bradford Town Council, on Tuesday, accepted tenders for the construction of a new reservoir for the supply of water amounting to nearly £200,000. They also resolved to expend £11,000 in laying out a new park.

The *Glasgow Evening News* says that Sheriff Dickson has appointed Mr. Andrew Rutherford to the office of Procurator-Fiscal, rendered vacant by Mr. Gemmel's appointment as stipendiary magistrate for Glasgow.

The forty-eighth autumnal exhibition of the Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society was held in the Royal Pavilion grounds on Wednesday, when it was visited by over 2000 persons. Two cups, one presented by the Corporation of Brighton for ten varieties of variegated or ornamental plants, and the other by the London and Brighton Railway Company for eight varieties of exotic ferns, were won by Messrs. Balchan and Nill, of Brighton.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The sectional meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which has been holding its annual meeting at Glasgow, began on Thursday week.

In the Geological Section the Duke of Argyll addressed a crowded audience on the geological formation of the Highlands. His Grace refused to accept the extreme views of the glacialists, and with great warmth and vigour combated the views of Professor Tyndall and others. He believed that the Highlands had received their geological formation at a much later time than was generally supposed, and that they belonged to the Miocene period. There were, he contended, proofs of great volcanic action during that era, and there were many evidences of intrusive plutonic matter which must have been extruded at that epoch—in other words, the granite of the Highland hills contains, in his view, evidence of their later origin. Discussing the glacial theory, while accepting it in a limited degree, and admitting that glaciers had played a great part in the formation of the Highlands, he thought that some limitation should be placed upon it. He did not believe, for instance, that whole continents had been covered with an ice cap, or that glaciers had the power of digging great holes; but he was disposed to suggest "a theory of compromise," and to admit in regard to lake formation that glaciers had made beds for themselves, had deepened existing holes which had probably been formed much earlier, and that glaciers and icebergs had by abrasion left their mark upon the hills, and afterwards formed great lakes. In support of his theory, the Duke pointed to the situation of various boulders, and questioned a variety of geological theories by the application of physical laws. He was inclined also to believe it had a great deal to do with lake formation, and that "terrestrial subsidence" was responsible for more than was usually imagined. An excited discussion followed, and his Grace replied at great length. He admitted that the appearance of Ben Lawers proved that it had been under the influence of denudation, but still contended for his theory of subsidence as a general rule.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S., the president of the Biological Section, delivered his opening address, in which he warned his hearers that they were not to imagine that the science of biology, non-existent twenty years ago, had now been perfected, and all its conclusions placed beyond dispute. Mr. Darwin's greatness lay not in his infallibility, but in the fact that he made possible the study of nature as a unity, an organic whole. This was a title which no future discovery could take away from him. Mr. Wallace admitted that the author of "The Descent of Man" often generalised hastily, but urged that his work was nevertheless that of incalculable wealth. Passing to his own views, Mr. Wallace refused to believe that brilliancy of colour had a great deal to do with the production of species, though he admitted that it had been proved that some animals distinguished colours. His own opinion was that locality had a great deal to do with colour, and he supported that theory with a number of very interesting facts, contending earnestly for the antiquity of man, but yet denied that the ape was our grandfather. "Man," said he, "has probably been developed from a common ancestor with all the existing apes, and by no other agency than such as have effected their development." In other words, the ape, as a species, is cousin to the human race, not its progenitor. Mr. Wallace also contended for another doctrine, the degeneracy of the race as well as its development. Taking the Pyramids as his text, and Mr. Piazzi Smyth's investigations regarding them as the groundwork of this theory, he declared that there was evidence to show that many of our existing savages are the successors of a higher race, who probably derived their arts from a common source, but all these matters, he concluded by saying, were speculative. It was impossible to suppose that we had so rapidly leaped from total ignorance to perfect knowledge.

Sir W. Thomson opened the Mathematical and Physical Science Section with a description of his recent visit to America. He gave a long account of the patient, plodding perseverance of the scientific men of the United States, and re-echoed Sir John Hawkshaw's warning lest we should be left behind in the race. From America, he said, he expected those tidal observations which our own Government refused to give us, and which his own machine would enable either Government to obtain correctly. From America he also expected a complete marine survey of terrestrial magnetism, which would supply the mariner with the means of correcting his compass, though he could see neither sun nor stars. Sir William went on to describe the telephone which he had seen in the States, and which would telegraph four messages at once. From the description of his American visit Sir William passed to discuss the physical condition of the earth. He denied to the geologists all the time that they needed. Sir William also argued strongly in favour of the solidity of the earth, not throughout its whole volume, but generally, the liquid portions being only a small part of the whole. Professor James Thompson, by most interesting experiments, showed why it was that sinuous rivers, instead of increasing the width of their basin at the outer curve, tend to make swamps on the whole district on their inner curve. It seems that water running in a stream around a curve moves in strata, and its surface currents do not take the same direction as the current at the bottom. The centrifugal force of a stream "turning a corner" is therefore almost nothing, while its tendency to overflow the lines of its inner circle is great.

In the Economic Science and Statistical Department Sir George Campbell gave the opening address. Sir George discussed a variety of topics, from thriftiness to women's rights. On the former subject he came to the conclusion that the small man who works for himself is thrifty, while the hired labourer is seldom prudent and saving. In regard to the women's question, Sir George suggested a scientific inquiry into the capacities of women. He spoke of the drink inquiry, wanting to know which was best or worst—Scotch whisky, English beer, or Chinese opium. Sir George admitted that the abuse of stimulants could not be stopped by preaching alone, and was doubtful whether they were of any real good. He hinted that the best way to stop excessive drinking was to provide those amusements for working men which were most in accord with the tastes of each class. The address concluded with a condemnation of flogging, which, Sir George said, was, of all forms of corporal punishment, the most uncertain, ineffective, and dangerous. This was followed by a paper from Mr. Tullack in favour of boarding out pauper children.

In the Geographical Section Captain Evans, hydrographer to the Admiralty, delivered an address, in which he referred to Lieutenant Cameron and Mr. Stanley, and said a great deal about the Challenger expedition, which he believed would improve navigation by showing the direction of ocean currents. He introduced to the meeting Mr. Octavius Stone, who recommended New Guinea for emigration. He believed that valuable mineral wealth would be discovered if they dug deep enough.

In the Chemical Section Mr. Parkins discoursed upon Government aid to science.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened during the day in the Kelvin-grove Museum.

The members of the Association were entertained in the evening at a conversation in the Art-Galleries of the Corporation by the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. The assembly numbered about 2000 ladies and gentlemen, who were received by Sir William Thomson, President of the Society, and Lady Thomson.

Friday was a busy and useful day.

Commander Cameron read a paper in the Geographical Section dealing with the but slightly known portions of Africa. According to him, the interior of the Continent contains everything that could be desired to make one rich, being replete with vegetable and mineral wealth. The natives would make good servants, the climate was delightful, and but for the Portuguese everything would be according to the emigrant's wish. The Portuguese introduced the slave trade, but we could stop that if we pleased, and open up the country for navigation, by connecting the Lualaba and the Zambesi by a canal. For this only one thing was needed—money, and that money was expected from the British speculator. It occurred to somebody that the tribes who already occupy this territory would want some kind of government, and the Captain was asked how he got along without coming into contact with the natives. "By acting like a gentleman to them," was the reply; and he added, with an evident side glance at recent events, that he "always bore in mind, in the course of his journey, that to shoot any native wantonly and unnecessarily would retard and would likely endanger those who might be his successors in African travel," a declaration which caused a burst of applause. Somebody else proposed a kind of joint company in Africa, but the general opinion seemed to be against the repetition of Indian experiments.

Mr. Pengelly gave his report on the year's work upon the explorations of Kent's Cavern. He mentioned the precautions he had been obliged to take to secure himself against the tricks of travellers. He exhibited two sides of the upper jaw of the hyena, bones of the bear, the fox, the rhinoceros, as well as gnawed bones. In the same stratum were found a flint implement and two chips, proving that man lived in this country in prehistoric times. In the oldest deposit there were the remains of a bear, some of the teeth of which were worn down to a stump. Bearing out Mr. Pengelly's researches, Mr. Tiddeman, the explorer of the settled caves in Yorkshire, announced that animal remains of the hyena, the bear, and the rhinoceros had been found, as well as the fibula of a man, lying in such a way as to leave little doubt that the two had been co-existent. Bears, he explained, were very plentiful, and goats appear to have been exceedingly early inhabitants of Britain. In the same sections there arose a discussion very interesting to geologists, as to whether slate is to be found in the island of Arran, as declared. Mr. Wunsch, F.G.S.A., local geologist, declared the contrary, and exhibited specimens to uphold his opinion that the so-called slate was only old red sandstone in a state of metamorphose.

Sir William Thomson read a paper in the Mathematical Section on the Mediterranean Tides, showing that there was a tide in that sea, though a very slight one. Sir William censured the Government severely for its negligence in regard to the tides of Great Britain. Strictly speaking, the paper was the report of the tidal committee. This part of the business over, the audience stayed to witness some pretty experiments made in passing vortex rings through water. Professor Reynolds, who exhibited them, was highly complimented for his success.

The Zoological and Botanic Department of the Biological Section was not opened until yesterday week. The presidential address was delivered by Professor Newton, F.R.S., who first congratulated his hearers on the success of the Valorous expedition, and then praised the evolution theory, which arranged science in order, instead of making it a mere array of bristling facts, and concluded by pleading for the protection of animals. Two papers on the Challenger expedition then attracted attention. Dr. W. B. Carpenter led off by pointing out that, on the whole, the discoveries made in deep-sea bottoms had added few foraminifera to those with which we were already acquainted, but, at the same time, specimens had been found which added to that small group which, instead of covering themselves with shells, made to themselves sand casings. These were generally chambered, sometimes single, sometimes many in succession. A collateral subject to the Challenger expedition was Mr. John Murray's notes on the origin of the oceanic deposits. He attributed them to pumice.

Nothing of importance was elicited about the depreciation of silver, discussed in the Economic Section. The balance of opinion, which Sir George Campbell helped to make, was in favour of letting things alone, in the hope that, presently, they would come right. The idea of demonetising the silver currency was much scouted, though it found advocates.

In the Physical Department an instrument called the bathometer was shown and described by Mr. C. W. Siemens. By means of it one may register the varying depth of the ocean while on board a ship passing over a sea of unequal depth. The instrument is yet in its infancy, but, by actual measurement, its delicate variations have been proved to be tolerably correct.

The first evening lecture was delivered in the Garden Palace, by Professor Tait, on Force, in which he defined, with most deliberate precision, the exact definition as based on Newton's language in the "Principia."

In consequence of the extensive programme of excursions which had been arranged for Saturday, only three sections out of seven met—Mathematical and Physical Science, Geology, and Economic Science and Statistics, and of these the first two were chiefly occupied in the reading of papers of a purely technical character. The excursionist proceedings of the association were agreeably diversified, on Saturday, by several excursions to some of the many points of attraction in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. One party, numbering nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen, left the city by special train at 8.30 from Greenock, where they joined the Royal mail-steamer Benmore, which was chartered for the occasion by Mr. James Duncan, whose guests (most of the company) were to dine at his residence, besides 200 who remained on board the steamer, and were there hospitably entertained at Mr. Duncan's expense. The run down the Clyde, through the Kyles of Bute and into Loch Fyne, was much enjoyed, the weather being favourable and the scenery varied and magnificent.

In the evening Commander Cameron delivered an address to working-men in the City-hall, which was largely attended, although admission was only to be had by payment.

On Sunday special sermons were preached by the Very Rev. Principal Caird in Park Church; by the Rev. Dr. Burns in the Cathedral; and by the Rev. Walter Smith, of Edinburgh, in the Garden Palace.

Decidedly the most interesting part of Monday's proceedings was the meeting of the general committee, at which it was discussed where the gathering of the year after next should take place. Leeds and Dublin were the rival claimants, and each of them having a large deputation in attendance, a lively and amusing controversy sprang up, the final result being that it was decided to give the honour to the Irish capital. Next

year's meeting will be held at Plymouth, the president being Professor Allen Thompson, of Glasgow.

Of the sections the most popular was the Economic, where the educational question was discussed. Dr. Jack, who introduced the subject, was strongly in favour of compulsion, and urged that it was particularly necessary in Ireland. His views were supported by certain school inspectors who were present, and also by several other speakers.

In the Physiological Department the president, Dr. McKendrick, of Edinburgh, delivered an elaborate address on the value of anatomy and physiology, and in the course of his remarks maintained that research on these subjects occupied a high place in securing life, liberty, and happiness.

In the Mathematical Section Sir William Thomson made a valuable contribution on the subject of deep-sea soundings. Notwithstanding an assault by Professor Tait on Dr. Tyndall's use of the word "force," Sir William, in the course of his address, adopted the term in the same sense as Dr. Tyndall, adding, amid cheers, "If I may be allowed to use that term."

In the evening Sir Wyville Thomson delivered a most interesting lecture in the Garden Palace, Botanic Gardens, to a large and brilliant audience, on the Challenger expedition—the President, Dr. Andrews, in the chair.

The paper which attracted the most general interest during Tuesday was that of Professor Barrett, on some phenomena associated with abnormal conditions of mind, in reality what is called "Spiritualism." Dr. Carpenter took part in the discussion, and he said that he had invited to his house a Mr. Slade, who was stated to be a "medium" from America. If his manifestations were such as to baffle scientific instruments, he would devote himself to a thorough examination of the subject; if they did not, he would consider this question was not one about which philosophical investigation should concern itself. The discussion was of an animated character.

In the Astronomical Section, Mr. Grubb explained his means of detecting faults in large optical discs.

In the Mathematical Section, Dr. Kerr explained a discovery which the President declared was the most interesting recently made. He said the result of certain experiments he had made on the reflection of light from the bare surface of an electro-magnetic pole showed that there was a sensible rotation of the plane of polarization.

An announcement was made by Dr. Bryce, in the Geological Section, that he had found gold in small quantities in the granite of Strath Errick, at Loch Ness.

A paper on the effects of alcohol was read by Dr. Kingzett, in the Anatomical Section.

Geography was again very poorly attended, though Signor Cerruti read a glowing report on New Guinea, in which he recommended it as a fine field for emigration.

Most of the leading members of the Association dined, on Tuesday, with the Lord Provost, by invitation, in the Corporation Rooms, Sauchiehall-street.

At the concluding day's meeting, on Wednesday, the Geological Section principally concerned itself in discussing the subject of the Sub-Wealden exploration, a report on which was read by Major Beaumont. In a discourse in the Mechanical Section upon naval signalling Sir William Thomson suggested the use of different toned whistles on steamers to represent the long and short dashes of telegraphic symbols.

It was agreed at the general meeting that the council of the association should bring before Government the question of the foundation of a museum for scientific instruments and chemical products.

The Lord Provost, while returning thanks for the compliments paid to the arrangements of the local executive committee, said he was gratified to find that the meeting had been agreeable to the association, as it had undoubtedly been profitable to Glasgow.

In the evening there was a full-dress complimentary concert by the Choral Union and the Glasgow Amateur Orchestral Society in the Garden Palace.

On Thursday upwards of 500 visitors joined in excursions to different places, thus bringing their profitable sojourn in Glasgow to a pleasant end.

The coronership of Leeds has become vacant by the death of Mr. G. Emsley.

The portrait of the late M. Félicien David, on another page, is engraved from a photograph by Franck, of the Rue Vivienne, Paris.

The annual ball in aid of the Scarborough Masonic charities was given, yesterday week, at the Grand Hotel. There were nearly 300 persons present.

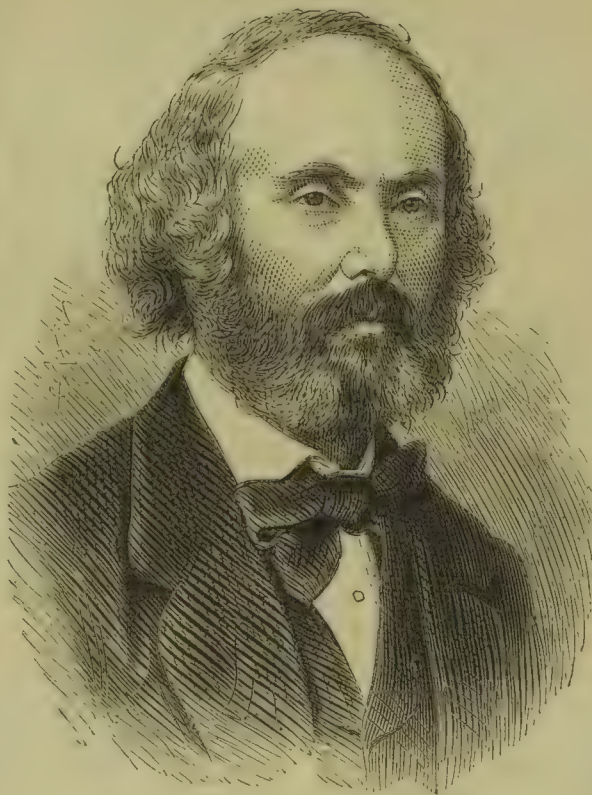
Nearly 2000 school-board children of Ipswich had a treat, provided by public subscription, at Christchurch Park, yesterday week. Mr. Mason, the Mayor, attended.

The foundation-stone of a new Sailors' Home (intended as a branch of the existing one), was laid in Liverpool on Wednesday. The site is at the north end of the town, and the cost estimated at £25,000.

The meetings which have been held in almost every provincial town of England, besides resolutions passed by town councils, local chambers of commerce, and assemblies of the clergy or ministers of religion, to denounce the cruelties practised in Turkey, are mentioned in another page, with Mr. Gladstone's speech at Blackheath. Another influential member of the late Liberal Ministry, Mr. Lowe, spoke, on Wednesday evening, at Croydon to a similar meeting. He urgently insisted that Great Britain was responsible in an especial degree, beyond the other Powers of Europe, for the misrule and oppression of the Turkish Empire, as we had chosen to maintain that Empire, and had spent a hundred millions of money, and many thousands of English lives, in its defence. If that Empire existed to-day, it was because England, for selfish and miserable purposes, had willed it so. He felt that we were now degraded and disgraced by our unholy alliance with Turkey, which was an utter Pandemonium, and we ought to break off the connection. The true and wise policy would be to seek a cordial understanding with Russia, and to join heart and hand with her in emancipating the Christian nations under the Sultan's dominion. He really envied Russia her present moral position as the refuge of the oppressed and the protector of those struggling races. Mr. Lowe's speech has made an impression second only to that produced by Mr. Gladstone's. The City of London meeting will be held at Guildhall on Monday, at two o'clock, not on Wednesday, as has been stated; the Lord Mayor will return from abroad in time to attend this meeting. The subscriptions raised at different centres for the relief of the sufferers in Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, are well supported. Mr. Gladstone has given £100. Several gentlemen of note have gone to the seat of war or to Bulgaria; among these are Mr. W. E. Forster, Canon Liddon, Dr. Sandwith, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay; the last two as agents of medical or other relief societies. Drs. MacCormac and McKellar, of St. Thomas's Hospital, are with the Servian army.

THE LATE FELICIEN DAVID.

The funeral of this deceased French musical composer was the occasion of a dispute concerning the propriety of allowing the Legion of Honour to attend a burial performed with no Church service. Our Paris correspondent mentioned the affair last week. Félicien David died at the age of sixty-six, on the 29th ult., having enjoyed thirty years of considerable success. He was born at Cadenet, in Vaucluse, the son of a sugar-planter in St. Domingo, who had lost his property by the Haitian negro insurrection. The boy was received as a chorister in the Cathedral of Aix, and was educated in the Jesuits' College there. He was for some time leader of the orchestra at the theatre in that provincial town. Having come to Paris he attended the Conservatoire and other places of musical instruction. He was captivated also by the Socialist and Transcendentalist doctrines of the St. Simonian sect. Inspired with a romantic enthusiasm, he went in 1832 to conduct a mission of universal theophilanthropy in the sacred Eastern lands. Three years were spent by him in Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, pursuing a sublime idea, like the pillar of cloud and fire, but which led to no fertile Canaan of assured human welfare. On his return to Paris, after a hard struggle with poverty, he began to prosper by the exercise of his art. While giving private lessons in music, he composed a series of quintets called "Les Saisons," an air for De Musset's popular song of "Le Rhin Allemand," and in 1844 his famous "ode-symphony" as it is termed, "Le Désert," which was performed at the Conservatoire with great applause. The author had a vivid poetic imagination and much sensibility of temperament, which enabled him to reproduce the impressions of his long solitary wanderings amid solemn Eastern scenery. This work suddenly gained him a reputation which his subsequent pieces did not fail to sustain. They were for the most part characterised by that ardent strain of religious feeling which had affected his early life. An oratorio, upon the subject of "Moses on Sinai," was produced in 1846, and two years later a "mystery," which treated of Eden and the Fall of Man. The enterprise and voyage of Columbus furnished him with the theme of another "ode-symphony;" he also wrote an opera upon the fate of Herculaneum, and three comic or fantastic operas, "Lalla Rookh," "Le Saphir," and "La Perle du Brésil," with many sonatas, songs, and other small compositions. An opera entitled "La Captive," one of his latest works, has not yet been represented in public. Félicien David is described as an amiable, devout, unworldly sort of man, fond of his quiet life, his intimate friends, his rose garden, and his visions of benevolent piety. Those who knew him speak of him, in his old age, as "a white-haired child"—that is to say, a child of light. His music, they say, was but a hymn of gratitude for the sunshine which caused his flowers to blossom;



THE LATE FELICIEN DAVID, COMPOSER.

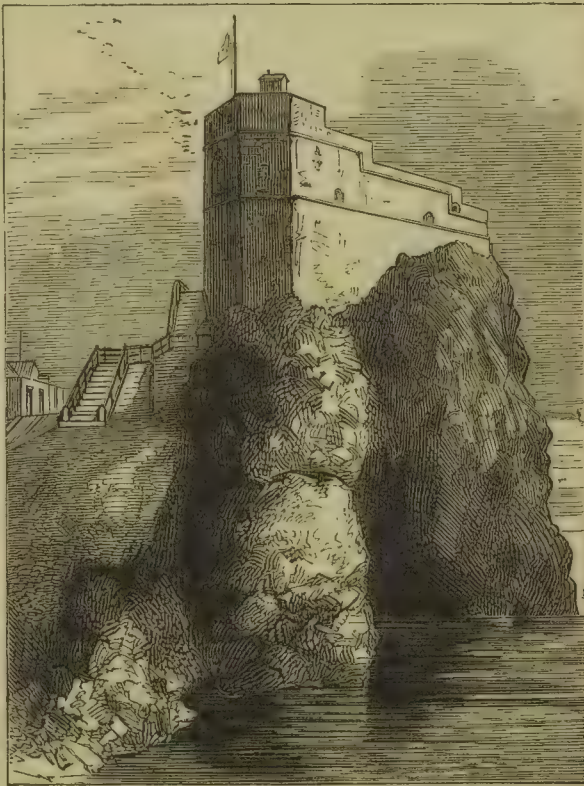
he cared nothing for worldly fame. It seems very wrong that there should have been a squabble of official pedantry or clerical bigotry over the grave of this gentle enthusiast for all goodness; but orthodoxy and spirituality do not always walk hand in hand. There is to be a monument erected by public subscription in honour of Félicien David.

ANTIQUITIES OF RAGUSA.

The western Slavonic provinces of the Turkish Empire, Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the adjacent Principality of Montenegro, are shut in from the Adriatic Sea by a long, narrow strip of Austrian territory. This is the Dalmatian coast, of which some illustrations were given at the time of the Emperor of Austria's tour in that part of his dominion, two years ago. It was called Illyria under the Roman Empire, when its seaports, and the inland towns along the road from that shore to the Danube, as well as to Byzantium or Constantinople, had a considerable traffic. There had been a Greek city, named Epidaurus, on the site of Ragusa, many ages before. After the fall of the Western Empire, and during the Middle Ages, several of the commercial cities on the coast, but especially Ragusa, obtained political independence. Like Venice and Genoa, and other maritime city-republics of Italy, the wealth, power, and fame of Ragusa gained wide extension from conquests and colonies in the Levant. The Slavonic nation, which supplanted the ancient Roman inhabitants, called this place Dubrovnik, or "the forest town," from a dense pine forest that formerly covered the steep mountain side. But Ragusa, as she gained riches and refinement, adopted many features of Italian civilisation, without renouncing, however, the Slav nationality. She resisted absorption into the once powerful kingdom of Serbia and Bosnia, which was overthrown by the Magyars, and finally by the Turks, 400 years ago. She withstood likewise the arms of Venice, as well as those of the common foe, the Moslem invaders of Europe. It was here that King Richard of England, when shipwrecked on his voyage home from the Syrian Crusade, at first met with a hospitable reception, till he passed on into the dominions of the false-hearted Austrian Duke, who detained him captive as long as he dared. The small rocky islet of Lacroma, which was lately advertised in the *Times* for private sale, was the shore upon which Cœur de Lion actually landed; it lies just opposite the old port of Ragusa. In performance of a vow of gratitude for his preservation, King Richard built here a stately cathedral church, which was destroyed long afterwards by an earthquake. The old word "argosy," for a large merchant-ship, is a mere corruption of the name of Ragusa. This independent commonwealth was governed by its Senate and triple Grand Council, of patricians, citizens, and artisans, with a Rector holding office but for one month, and three Provveditori, or Guardians of the Republic, who had power to suspend the execution of laws or decrees till re-examined by the Senate. The Constitution endured, like that of Venice, above a thousand years, and was finally overthrown, in 1806, by the military violence of Napoleon I. The city had in the



PORTA PLOCCE, RAGUSA.



FORT OF SAN LORENZO, RAGUSA.



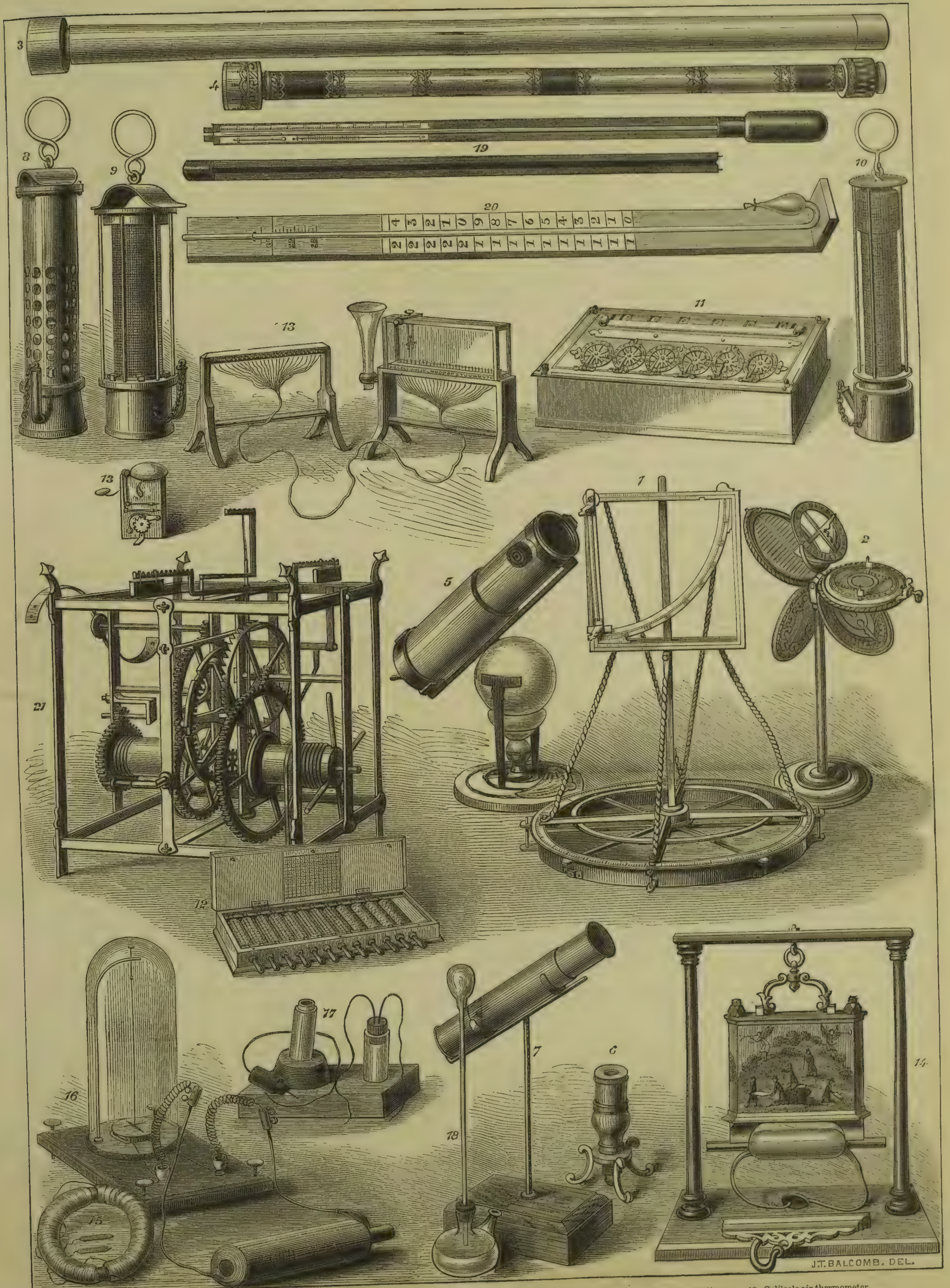
PORTA PILLE, RAGUSA.



VILLAGE AND PLAIN OF GRAHOVO, HERZEGOVINA.



ANCIENT TIDE EXECUTION CELLS, RAGUSA.



1. Tycho Brahe's quadrant.
2. Sir Francis Drake's astrolabe.
3. Galileo's telescope.
4. Galileo's second telescope.
5. Newton's telescope.
6. Jansen's compound microscope, 1590.

7. Galileo's microscope (occhialino).
8. Sir Humphrey Davy's first safety-lamp.
9. Third safety-lamp.
10. Davy's improved safety-lamp.
11. Pascal's adding and subtracting machine, 1642.

12. The "Napier Bones," for division and multiplication, about 1700.
13. Sömmering's electric telegraph, 1809.
14. Faraday's magneto-electric induction apparatus.
- 15 and 16. Faraday's later apparatus.
17. Forbes's apparatus.

18. Galileo's air thermometer.
19. Dalton's mountain barometer.
20. Dalton's apparatus for testing the tension of ether vapour.
21. Ancient Swiss clock, from Dover Castle.

fifteenth century a population of 40,000, now reduced to less than 15,000. Its streets are filled with memorials of the antique prosperity and dignity which it formerly claimed. From the north gate, called the Porta Pille, through the Stradone or main street to the Porta Ploce, which is the town gate southward opening to the harbour, the houses are solidly and handsomely built of stone, and the street is well paved with large stone slabs. In the niche above the Porta Pille is the statue of St. Blasius, the patron saint of Ragusa, whose effigy we have seen in England as a tavern sign, under the name of "Bishop Blaze." The public buildings in the Piazza are of considerable interest; the Dogana or Custom-house, and the Zecca or Mint, are of beautiful Moresco-Gothic architecture. The Palazzo Rettoriale is somewhat older, and has much the same historic character as the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence, though different in style of building, with fine Roman arches reared on a colonnade, and with a tier of Gothic windows above. The adjoining clock-tower contains a marvellous clock, with bronze men-in-armour moved by mechanism to strike the hour, and with a moving astronomical model of the moon. Outside the town, though narrow space is left by the sea with its coves and inlets at the base of the mountain cliffs, there are some remarkable objects to view. The Fort of San Lorenzo, perched upon a rock to the north of the town, is shown in one of our Artist's sketches. Another shows the range of artificially-made caverns or rock-cut cells, which are filled with water at high tide, and which are said to have been formerly used, in that manner, for the execution of criminals under sentence of death. We cannot, indeed, vouch for the authenticity of this particular. A very interesting brief sketch of Ragusan history, and of the naval, mercantile, political, and literary achievements of the citizens, is given by Mr. Arthur Evans in his recently published volume, "Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina." Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the historian of Saxon and Norman England, who lately visited and explored the antiquities of Dalmatia, has promised to give us a work upon the subject. At this moment, however, all the friends of humanity, who concern themselves with that which lies between the Adriatic and the Danube, find a more urgent task to be done at Ragusa. It has been, during the past twelve-month, the place of refuge for the Herzegovinian refugees, to the number of many thousands, driven from their burning villages and wasted fields by the vengeful cruelty of the Turk. An appeal is still made to English charity for the relief of these unfortunate people.

LOAN COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In the Official Handbook to this Exhibition at South Kensington it is stated, among other things, that "it was desired to obtain objects of historic interest from museums and private cabinets, where they are treasured as sacred relics." In our page of Illustrations, with the following description, we present some of these treasures, and give a brief historical account of them.

Astronomy, so far as instruments are concerned, is an applied science. Its history is written in the special adaptation of these instruments to its needs. We begin with the measurement of angles, and end with a wide range of implements, illustrating the application of almost every branch of physical and mathematical science, including optics, heat, electricity, chemistry, and dynamics. Each new instrument introduced has by no means abolished the preceding one—accretion, rather than substitution, has been the rule. Angles are now better measured because the telescope has been added to the divided arc. Instead of the clepsidra, we now use the pendulum to divide time, and electricity helps to record it. We also inquire into the cause of the colour of the stars by the aid of the spectrum. The telescope has grown in power; and almost all phenomena can be photographically registered.

Astronomy divides itself into two groups, mechanical and physical. The earliest is the mechanical, which was that introduced by Hipparchus (160 B.C.). He produced the first instrument by which positions could be noted on any part of the celestial vault—"extra-meridional" observations, so called. His astrolabe and other instruments are the fore-shadowings of the *Armilla alie* and the *Armille zodiacales* of Tycho Brahe, and of the modern altazimuths and equatorials. In measurements Hipparchus used the moon as a standard. In Tycho's measurements a planet was the criterion; hence the greater accuracy of his work, represented in this collection by a quadrant, one of the most interesting relics in the museum (No. 1). Tycho used plain sights, which were pointed to the object. The circles were divided into minutes of an arc; and, by using transversals, or a diagonal scale, the arc was divided down to ten seconds. All his observations were made with the naked eye. Instrument No. 2 is the astrolabe constructed for Sir Francis Drake, previously to his first expedition to the West Indies, in 1570. It was preserved in the Stanhope family till 1783, when it was presented to King William IV., who, in 1833, deposited it in Greenwich Hospital. It is about 9 in. high.

Now passing to the physical side of astronomy, the means of getting and utilising a great quantity of light, we come to telescopes. We need not enter into the question of the actual invention of the refracting telescope; it is quite clear that Galileo, whose instruments have been forwarded from Florence, was the one who first

used it with the greatest success. At that time the object-glass rarely exceeded an inch in diameter, sometimes not so much, and it became necessary to correct the chromatic aberration by making the focus as long as possible; the first telescopes therefore resembled walking-sticks. No. 3 is Galileo's telescope, the object-glass of which is 50 mm. in diameter, eye-glass plano-concave. It served for his most important discoveries and experiments. Constructed by himself, in 1610, it is of wood, covered with brown paper, about 5 ft. 3 in. long. No. 4 is also his, the object-glass of which is 38 mm. in diameter, eye-glass double concave, 19 mm. in diameter. It was made by himself; about 4 ft. long, covered with leather, ornamented with gold. Some later lenses reached the enormous focal length of 360 ft. Some of these are in the collection. It was the opinion of Newton, who lived in the time of these long lenses, that the improvement necessary to correct the coloured effects of dispersion was "desperate." Reflection was therefore suggested. No. 5 is Newton's telescope. On the brass plate on the base is the following inscription, "The First Reflecting Telescope invented by Sir Isaac Newton, and made with his own hands in the year 1671." It is about 10½ in. high, the tubing of cardboard, eyepiece ebony, rings iron, ball and base of wood.

Simple instrumental appliances have been used by students of the biological sciences from the earliest times. Before the sixteenth century zoology and botany, with no other aid than simple instruments, as knives, scissors, saws, forceps, pins, and hooks, had made very considerable progress. No. 6 is the first compound microscope; it was invented and constructed about 1590 by Zacharias Jansen, spectacle maker, at Middelburgh, Netherlands. It is a rough iron tube, with glass lens at each end. No. 7 is Galileo's microscope, then called *Occhialino*. It is of brass, and stands about 5 in. high.

Our next subject is the safety-lamp. Previous to its introduction the resources of chemical science had been fully applied in ventilation, and the comparative lightness of the fire-damp was well understood. Sir James Lowther had observed, early in the last century, that the fire-damp was not inflammable by sparks from flint or steel, and a person in his employment had invented a mill for giving light by the collision of flint and steel. There is a mill like this in the South Kensington Loan Collection. This was the only instrument for giving light, except common candles, employed in British collieries. Yet this mill was not thoroughly safe. In Flanders amadou, or fungus tinder, had sometimes been employed in mines, but its light was too feeble. Baron Humboldt, the philosophical traveller, in 1796, constructed a safety-lamp, founded on the principle of excluding the light entirely from the air, consequently it only burnt till the air within was exhausted. Dr. Clanny, in 1813, contrived a lamp similar as to insulation, but he supplied his light with air from the mine through water by bellows. The light went out in explosive atmospheres. This lamp required manual or mechanical labour to work it. In the year 1814 a deadly explosion took place in the Killingworth Colliery, when George Stephenson descended, at the risk of his life, to investigate and afford assistance. By the aid of six volunteers he built a wall across the fired workings, so as to exclude the air and extinguish the flames. Having succeeded in so doing, some one asked him if such accidents could not be prevented. He thought they could. The Clanny lamp had been tried, but was too cumbersome. Sir Humphrey Davy had been engaged, at the request of a committee of coalowners, in careful research concerning the action of fire-damp and flame; but George Stephenson had also been experimenting in his own way, and on Oct. 21, 1815, he put his new lamp to the test (No. 8 in our Illustration). It is of glass, with a perforated shield. Not satisfied, he made a second, and, in 1816, yet a third lamp (marked No. 9), of glass surrounded by gauze. His are distinguished as "Geordie" lamps. All this time Sir Humphrey Davy was also experimenting. His first safe lamp was of fine wire-gauze, in the form of a cylinder, closed with gauze at one end, at the other by soft moulded clay, in the centre of this a common candle. An opinion prevails amongst the "Newcastle folk" that Geordie Stephenson invented the safety-lamp first because he observed, on one occasion, "that the flame of the candle did not pass through the small apertures of the latticed fender, and gathering from this fact the rude idea of a safety-lamp." In 1818 this opinion took a tangible form in the shape of a silver tankard containing 1000 guineas, presented to him in the Assembly Rooms at Newcastle as the "discoverer of the safety-lamp." In May of the same year Sir H. Davy collected and published in a connected form all the papers he had written on this subject; and it must be evident from the originality of his experiments (the rudiments of his apparatus are deposited in a neighbouring case in the Loan Collection) that he required no borrowed genius, that the ideas he worked out were his own, and that Stephenson and Davy were independent labourers in the same field, obtaining similar results by different means, like Daguerre and Talbot in photography, who both reached the same end by entirely distinct paths. The merit may be accorded thus:—To Davy that of ascertaining scientifically the law of the safety-lamp; to Stephenson the credit of finding out by actual experiments in the pit how a light could be made safe when carried into a cloud of inflammable gas. Davy's matured lamp—marked No. 10—was made about 1820, and is of single gauze. The North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical

Engineers, who contribute all the safety-lamps, give a table which points out that generally the safety-lamps constructed with glass in addition are the more safe.

Under the class arithmetical instruments are placed counting-machines. The art of counting or of enumeration is perhaps the earliest product of nascent civilisation, and among savage races affords no unfair measure of their degree of intellectual development. There are tribes whose numeration goes no higher than twenty. It is quite certain that no nation ever acquired the ability to count by thousands without possessing a high average of mental capacity, and the privilege of producing occasionally men of inventive genius and real leaders of thought. A clock is defined by Sir John Herschel as a machine for counting and recording the oscillation of a pendulum. A pedometer is an instrument for counting and recording the number of steps by the person carrying it. An apparatus attached to a wheel revolving along a road, or a turnstile which shows the number of persons admitted, are simple instances of counting-machines. But such as are adapted to more varied and complicated uses are the achievements of mathematical skill. An instrument was invented and constructed by the celebrated Blaise Pascal, when nineteen years of age, in 1642, for the addition and subtraction of sums of money (No. 11). The next (No. 12) is the "Napier Bones" (now obsolete), made about 1700, used for performing division and multiplication, invented by Baron Napier, the originator of logarithms. A simpler and probably more modern form of the "bones" consists of five rectangular rods, their faces divided into squares, &c. There is in the exhibition a difference-engine, serving to calculate tables of analytical functions, which was invented by the late Charles Babbage. It occupied the later years of his life. In 1842, after an expenditure of £17,000 by the Government, its expense was alleged as the reason for abandoning its completion.

Electricity, magnetism, and electro-magnetism have demanded instruments of great variety. Bishop Watson, in 1747, transmitted the electrical contents of a Leyden jar through 10,000 feet of wire, suspended on wooden poles, at Shooter's-hill, near London. A plan for an alphabetical telegraph is described in the *Scots' Magazine* for 1753: this was not experimentally realised. At Geneva, were tried, in 1774, wires, each connected with a pith-ball electroscope, every pith ball a letter. Frictional electricity was here tested, but was found too difficult to manage. Volta's discoveries, the galvanic electricity being more continuous, paved the way for the subsequent unfolding of electric telegraph history. No. 13 is the original apparatus of Th. Sömmering, made by him in Munich in 1809. It was the first electric telegraph worked by galvanism, with a Volta pile, silver and zinc plates; about 9 in. high. Modern magnetism dates from the year 1600. It was then for the first time clearly shown by William Gilbert, physician, of Colchester, that the earth possesses magnetic properties. The polarity of the needle, the variation of the compass, the magnetic dip, were, indeed, displayed by George Hartman, Vicar of St. Sebald's, Nuremberg, before Duke Albert of Prussia, in 1544. These discoveries were intrinsically of fundamental importance, but they went no further. On the other hand, the unbroken line of descent dates only from the publication of Gilbert's work, which has never been lost sight of, and ever since recognised as the starting-point of accurate magnetic science. The relation of magnetism to electricity was finally established in the most triumphant manner, when Faraday succeeded in causing the loadstone to produce a current of electricity of exactly the same kind as the chemical combinations of the voltaic circle; so, whereas Oersted showed that electricity could yield magnetism, Faraday pointed out the means of making magnetism yield electricity. No. 14 represents his Siberian loadstone and spark apparatus employed by him in his experiments on magneto-electric induction, from which he first obtained the induction spark. The base is covered with red cloth; the supports are of ebony; the loadstone is contained within the picture; the helix, immediately under and in the centre of the bar of iron, is covered with red leather; the whole about 22 in. high. No. 15 is the original apparatus by which, in 1831, he obtained the magneto-electric spark. It consists of a welded ring of soft iron, 6 in. diameter, ¾ in. thick, one part covered by an helix of 70 ft. of insulated copper wire, the other part by a second helix containing 60 ft. of the same. These helices are divided at each end by a space of uncovered iron. The iron ring was converted into a magnet by passing a voltaic current through the 70-ft. helix; a current was thus induced in the 60-ft. one, and a small spark was for a moment seen at the carbon terminals. No. 16 was made in the same year, and is his original apparatus for magneto-electric induction by a permanent magnet. It consists of a cylindrical iron-bar magnet, over this a pasteboard tube surrounded by a helix of copper wire, the terminals of which are connected with the galvanometer, under the glass. So long as the iron remains in the helix, currents of electricity are induced, which cause a deflection of the suspended galvanometer-needle. The whole is about 14 in. high. No. 17 is the apparatus by which Forbes, in 1833, procured an induction spark from a natural magnet. It is of 4 in. of deal, a large cork, two glass tubes, in one a coil of paper, in the other a cork, secured with sealing-wax, from which wires proceed. The separate part is a wire through the centre of two corks. No. 18 is the air-thermometer, in the form first given to it by Galileo.

With regard to the atomic theory, it is to our countryman Dalton we are indebted for the first development and demonstration of the fact that bodies unite in definite proportions. The atoms he considered as spheres, and represented them by appropriate symbols. An interesting collection of apparatus used, and much of it made, by him, is contributed by the Philosophical Society of Manchester. Dalton devoted much of his time to meteorology. No. 19 is his mountain barometer, with accompanying thermometer; it is enclosed in a wooden case. This he was accustomed to carry in his hand. No. 20 is an apparatus used by him for the determination of the tension of the vapour of ether, and is interesting as being the instrument by which he arrived at one of his most important experimental laws—the law of tensions. Almost all the apparatus of Dalton is of a somewhat rude description; this gives it the more interest, knowing as we do the immense results he obtained with their aid. The one under notice is no exception to this, being made by him of deal, the central figures and lines being written on paper, which is pasted on. The originals of 19 and 20 are about 3 ft. long.

Among the instruments used for measurement of time, there is an ancient striking clock (No. 21) of Swiss manufacture, and made about 1348. It was long in Dover Castle, and is interesting in having the verge escapement regulated by the balance, with weights at top; this was very much older than the pendulum. The strong hold which the planetary motions appear to have taken on the minds of our forefathers is shown in the first clock of which we have any authentic account—that by Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans. This gave the hours, apparent motion of the sun, changes of the moon, ebb and flow of the tides, &c. But the first thoroughly reliable description of a clock is that of De Wyck, a German, erected in the tower of the palace of Charles V., King of France, in 1370. If the date assigned to the subject of our Illustration be correct, it is, therefore, the oldest clock in existence.

The autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has been held this week at Bristol. It began, on Tuesday, in the hall of the Merchant Venturers, under the presidency of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P. Several important subjects were discussed, including commercial treaties and the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. The Mayor entertained the members at luncheon, and the executive council and a few invited guests dined with the Society of Merchant Venturers in the evening. The meeting concluded on Wednesday. The question of bankruptcy reform was referred to a committee. A resolution was carried to the effect that the Government be urged to introduce a bill for the appointment of a public prosecutor, and to appoint a Minister of Commerce. It was resolved to memorialise the Government by deputation to introduce next Session a bill for the compulsory registration of firms. Thursday was devoted to excursions.

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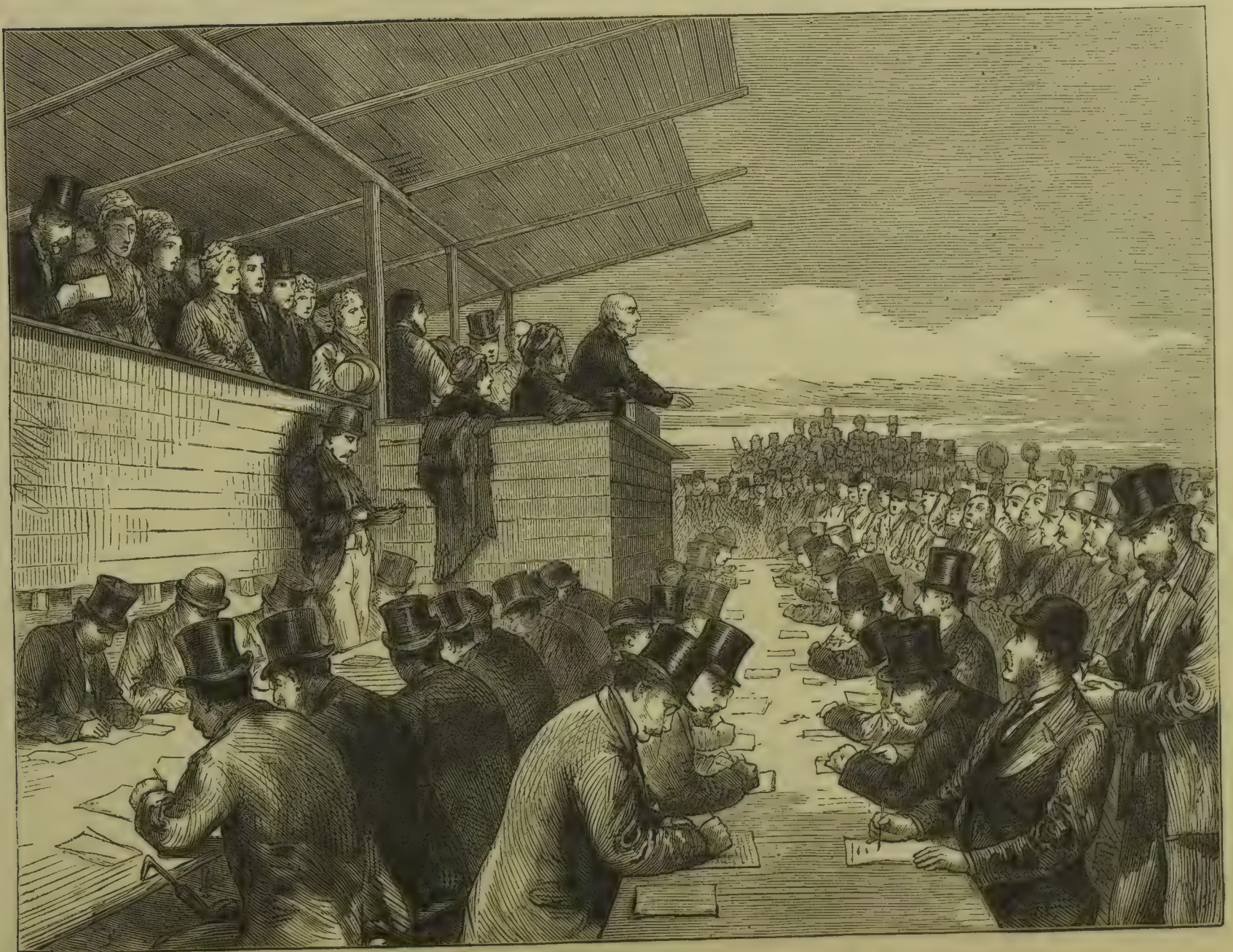
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SUNDAY MORNING BY F. DÜROCK.



ABDUL-HAMID II., THE NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.



OPEN-AIR MEETING AT BLACKHEATH TO HEAR MR. GLADSTONE ON THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

THE NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.

His Imperial Majesty Abdul Hamid II., who has succeeded his unhappy brother, Mourad V., deposed on proof of his insanity after a three months' reign, was born on Sept. 22, 1842. He is a younger son and the fourth child of Abdul Medjid, the Sultan who died in 1861. His two sisters are married, one to the Marshal of the Palace, Nouri Pasha; another to Edhem Pasha. The mother of Abdul Hamid having died very young, the little Prince was adopted by the second wife of his father, who had no children, and possessed a large fortune. She left him all her property. As long as Abdul Medjid lived, Hamid was brought up with his brother Mourad; but his education was completely neglected, as well as that of his brother. All their learning when they reached the age of manhood was confined to deciphering the letters of the Arabian and Turkish languages. Sultan Abdul Aziz made his nephews accompany him to the Paris Exhibition of 1867 and to London. During his journey through Christian countries Abdul Hamid acquired a taste for political geography; in his kiosk on the Sweet Waters, where he resides in summer, he possesses a collection of military, geological, and statistical maps. He has also a taste for European manners; the only article of Oriental dress he has retained is the fez, which he wears from a feeling of patriotism. He is much attached to gymnastic exercises, and does the trapeze as well as if his living depended on it. To lift weights, play single-stick, in short everything relating to bodily exertion, constitutes his favourite relaxation. He is not, it has been said, either a drunkard or a spendthrift; he is even somewhat parsimonious. He inherited from his father a small palace at Kiahat-Hane, and he lived there unpretendingly, with his wife and two children, down to April last. At that period he moved into a larger country house, where he received the political conspirators who overthrew Mahmoud, the Grand Vizier, Hassan, the Grand Sheikh, and, finally, Abdul Aziz. The Ulemas, or Mussulman clergymen, have been the principal agents of union between the new Sultan and the political world. Abdul Hamid is perfectly orthodox, and practises his religion in all its rigour.

The Imperial Hatt or decree proclaiming the accession of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. declares that his Majesty has ascended the throne in conformity with the prescriptions of Ottoman law. The Grand Vizier, Ministers, and other functionaries, who are confirmed in their posts, are enjoined to assure the liberty of all subjects of the Porte without distinction, to maintain public tranquillity, and watch over the proper administration of justice. "The critical condition of the empire," continues the Imperial decree, "arises from a bad application of the laws. Hence have resulted financial discredit, defective working of the tribunals, and the non-development of trade, manufactures, and agriculture. To remedy these evils a special council will be charged to guarantee the exact execution of existing laws or those measures which may be promulgated. The council will also superintend the Budget. Public functions will be intrusted to capable persons, who will be held responsible, and will no longer be dismissed without cause." The Ministers are requested to take measures for the extension of public education, and to carry out reforms destined to ameliorate the administrative and financial position of the country. "Herzegovina and Bosnia," says the Sultan's Government, "revolted in consequence of malevolent instigations, and Serbia joined this rebellion. The blood that has been shed on both sides is that of children of the same country. The Ministers will take efficacious measures to terminate this question." The Imperial Hatt confirms all existing treaties with foreign Powers, and states that the Ministers will carry them out, and will endeavour to strengthen and extend the good relations existing between Turkey and foreign States.

The portrait of the new Sultan is from a photograph taken during his visit to England by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle and London.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE BLACKHEATH MEETING.

The great meeting of the electors and other inhabitants of Greenwich and Woolwich, held in the open air on Blackheath last Saturday afternoon, had an opportunity of hearing their illustrious representative, Mr. Gladstone, speak with extraordinary force upon the Turkish cruelties in Bulgaria and Serbia, and upon the future British policy with regard to the Turkish Empire. The publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, or "Letter to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe," three or four days before, had indeed prepared the minds of newspaper readers for such an indignant protest against complicity with the atrocious deeds of the Ottoman despotism in Eastern Europe. In the meetings which were being held all over England, in every provincial city and town, the same feeling was vehemently expressed; but it remained for the eminent statesman who was lately at the head of her Majesty's Government, and who is still regarded, at least outside of Parliament, as the leader of the Liberal party, to stamp this earnest popular resolution with his great political authority. The occasion was therefore one of the highest degree of general interest, while particularly interesting to the electors and townspeople of that suburban district, who now greeted his presence among them for the fourth time; his previous appearances there being in December, 1868, in October, 1871, and in January, 1874. The subject to be discussed last Saturday was not a political but a national one. The inhabitants of the borough were invited to attend "a public meeting with reference to the atrocities in Bulgaria, to be addressed by Mr. Gladstone and other gentlemen."

The arrangements made by the Greenwich Liberal Association were similar to those of former meetings. At the north-east corner of the heath, where the meeting of 1868 was held, a rough hustings of deal planks, facing east, and capable of accommodating about a hundred persons, was built. A small rostrum projected from the centre for the accommodation of the chairman and other speakers, with a gallery for ladies. The whole was covered by a pentroof of planks, which might with advantage have been made to project another two feet, as it would then have protected the table for the press below. In front of the seats for the reporters was a semicircular inclosure, to hold about 2500 persons, and to this admission was gained by ticket. Beyond was the open heath, free to everyone, unbroken by the lines of barriers which on previous occasions were erected to break the pressure of the crowd. At half-past one, the meeting being fixed for three, a crowd four or five deep had gathered round the barriers, and the front seats on the platform were already filled by ladies. About half-past two men in large numbers began to arrive, many of them evidently workmen from the Arsenal and shipping-yards, free for the afternoon in consequence of the half holiday.

The weather all day had been dark and lowering, and at this time a dense cloud which had been approaching from the south-west, and gradually spreading like a black mantle over the sky, burst in a torrent of rain. The impending storm had damped the spirits of the crowd, which had slowly swelled until it reached several thousands. There was none of the

"chaff" by which the tedium of waiting is usually enlivened. The heavy fall of rain, when it came, was hailed with cheers and laughter and received with resignation and umbrellas; the only excitement it created being in the thickest parts of the crowd, where a struggle for precedence among the owners of rival umbrellas more than once resulted in a drenching for both parties. As might be expected, the roof of the platform was not watertight, and its occupiers, after a few seconds' congratulating each other on their protected position, found, to their dismay, that they differed from the crowd only by the receipt of their share of the shower in streams instead of drops. More than once there was a false alarm that Mr. Gladstone had arrived, giving those who were already wet through an opportunity of insisting that those only half wetted should lower their umbrellas and submit to their fate. Fortunately, about three o'clock the rain stopped, to the gratification of all. Soon after, the supports of part of the barrier, not being sufficiently fixed in the ground, gave way, and the inclosure was immediately filled with a surging crowd, which, however, soon settled down quietly in the conviction that no amount of pushing would obtain better places. The whole number assembled was ten or twelve thousand.

During this time the platform had been slowly filling, and at ten minutes past three a loud shouting from the heath announced the approach of the carriage and pair in which Mr. Gladstone had driven from Greenwich station. Almost immediately afterwards Mrs. Gladstone was seen advancing through the lane of persons on the platform, her husband following her close behind. Immediately there arose a roar of cheers, which did not subside for some seconds. Mr. John Bell, M.A., who had been appointed to preside, took the chair. He was supported by Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Carington, Sir Charles Reed, Sir J. Bennett, the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. William F. Rock, Mr. J. Payne, Dr. W. C. Bennett, Dr. Baxter Langley, and others. The programme was a short one, including but two resolutions and an address, and it was arranged that Mr. Gladstone should speak last, supporting the motion for an address to the Queen. The first two or three speakers seemed inclined to express their views on the Eastern Question at length, but they were refused a hearing. There was strong dissent expressed, both on the platform and among the audience, at the last part of the second resolution. Dr. Baxter Langley, though a member of the Peace party, showed that he was with those who cry for "effectual" measures, by omitting the words "with the smallest amount of change that circumstances may admit in the territorial and political arrangements of Europe." The chairman, however, insisted upon putting the resolution as it was originally drawn by the committee of management, and Mr. Gladstone subsequently cleared up any misunderstanding on the subject. By dint of stern repression in some cases and a ready self-sacrifice in others the preliminaries were got through in about twenty minutes, and Mr. Gladstone, advancing to the front, was again received with a storm of cheering. Presently, however, the applause subsided, and a hush followed, which was well maintained during the whole of his speech. Cries of "Hear, hear," marked the close of almost every sentence, and every now and then these rose into cheers; but the vast majority of the audience were evidently too fearful of missing a sentence to give vent to their feelings. Once, when the speaker alluded to his long public services, there was a loud cry of "Long life to you!" and again, when he said that if the country had great purposes in view leaders would be found to effect them, there was a general shout of "We want you."

Mr. Gladstone, when he came to the practical consideration of measures to be adopted, spoke of the plan suggested by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. This was the appointment by the European Powers of a joint commission to exercise a conclusive control over all the proceedings of the Turkish administration in those provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and part of Bulgaria, inhabited by Christian populations. "I would rather ask," he said, "whether the simplest course is not that which I have presumed—for it is presumption on my part—to recommend, that all Turkish authorities should walk out of the country. That is what they have done in Roumania. Four millions of people there are as completely emancipated from the practical control of the Turkish Government as you and I are. It is true the Sultan is their suzerain; it is true that they pay him, I think, £80,000 a year for discharging the duties. That is a great deal too small a matter to ask you to come to Blackheath to meddle with; and I am in favour of retaining that suzerainty if we can, because I am afraid the harmony of the Courts and Powers of Europe would be too severely strained were there a quantity of plunder going and it came to a question of the distribution of spoils. I would not distribute them at all. Those provinces were not destined to be the property of Russia, or of Austria, or of England; they were destined for the inhabitants of those provinces. They are not, as you have been unwisely and untruly told, savages. On the contrary, they are a well-conducted and industrious people, and they are a people who know how to manage their own concerns—at any rate, very decently and tolerably—if only they had the opportunity. I say, therefore, let our measures be as mild as they may, but let them be effectual measures. If it can be done by a foreign commission taking the government of those provinces virtually into its own hands, let it be so done. I myself lean to the simpler method of saying to the Turk—which I believe to be very good terms for him—'You shall receive a reasonable tribute, you shall retain your titular sovereignty, your empire shall not be invaded; but never again, while the years roll their course, so far as it is in our power to determine, never again shall the hand of violence be raised by you, never again shall the floodgates of lust be opened by you, never again shall the dire refinements of cruelty be devised by you for the sake of making mankind miserable in Bulgaria' (Cheers). But if there is to be this effectual prevention, and if it can only be had either by putting a double bridle on the acts of Turkey in Bulgaria or, as I think better, by requiring that the exercise of that authority should cease—by whom is this to be done? It must be done, it can only be done with safety, by the united action of the Powers of Europe. Our power is great, but what is above all things essential is that the mind and heart of Europe in this matter should be one. I need now only speak of the six we call great Powers—Russia, Germany, Austria, France, England, and Italy. The union of all is not only important, but almost indispensable for entire success and satisfaction; yet there are two of these great Powers whose position is such that they stand forth far before the rest in authority, and in the means of effectively applying that authority, as well as in responsibility, upon this great question, and those two Powers are England and Russia. I wish, above all things, to be plain and honest with you. It may be in the power of any of these six important States to mar and to frustrate the wise settlement of this question. Undoubtedly it is in the power either of England or Russia to make a good settlement impossible; and, moreover, if they have so bad an inclination in them, it is in their power to make a good settlement impossible, and to do that with impunity. If we were wicked enough to prevent it, nobody could punish us for our misconduct. The Almighty,

who has said, "Vengeance is mine," will take His own time for settling the account. The same is the case with Russia. If Russia entertains the diabolical schemes, or even the selfish schemes, which many people are so fond of imputing to her—and I am not such a dreamer as to suppose that Russia more than other countries is exempt from selfish ambition—she has also within her the pulse of humanity, which is now throbbing almost ungovernably in her people. And a good settlement of this question depends, not upon a mere hollow truce between England and Russia, but upon their concord and their hearty and cordial co-operation. Their power is immense. The power of Russia by land of acting upon these countries as against Turkey is perfectly resistless. The power of England by sea is scarcely less important at this moment; for I ask what would be the conduct of the Turkish army if the British Admiral now in Besika Bay were to inform the Government in Constantinople that from that hour, until atonement had been made, until punishment had descended, until justice had been vindicated, not a man, nor a ship, nor a boat should cross the waters of the Bosphorus, or the cloudy Euxine, or the bright Aegean to carry aid to the Turkish troops—those armies of Asiatic hordes that are now desolating Serbia and are endeavouring to reproduce the horrible havoc they have left behind in Bulgaria? To stop the passage of these waters at once cuts off the vital source of what is called Turkish power. Such is the power of those two States. I rejoice to think that the people of this country have lifted themselves up to a level far higher than that of ancient recollection of blood and strife. Why, gentlemen, we fought with Russia in 1854, and a gallant defence she made, though she was beaten; why should we not respect her as a foe? Why should we not act with her for good? Why should we not reserve suspicion and resentment for the time when they are justified by some acts of hers, and not merely by old and invidious recollections? I am convinced that the main object is the concord of England and Russia; but that concord itself would be worthless unless it were to address itself decisively and immediately to the solution of the necessary parts of this problem. I have quite enough faith in this country to know that, when the nation has a good purpose in view, its actual leaders, or some leaders, will be found to lead to the result being accomplished. I have refrained from bringing before you those details which in rank abundance have been published of the misdeeds that we feebly attempt to describe. It was simply from a desire not to shock the natural feelings, both of women and men, by recitals which are scarcely fitted to pass from the mouth of a human being, much less to enter into his heart to accomplish. How we shall all rejoice if for the painful, doubtful, and often harrowing considerations of the past few months, we are permitted by the mercy of Almighty God to see a state of things in which right and might shall join their hands and march together to the achievement of a great and just and holy work, not forgetting prudence—for prudence never can be forgotten without offence against justice—not forgetting prudence, but applying that prudence to the effectual attainment of the end in view. Never, so far as I am able to form any feeble judgment, never have I known a great object, so pressing in its urgency, upon which the Powers of Europe and the peoples of Europe were so cordially united as they are upon this. Of those six States there is not one from which we have to anticipate anything but cordial and sincere concurrence. We have, indeed, an arduous task, but for the performance of that arduous work we have every encouragement. It is beyond our single power, but within our united power. Without union we cannot attain, but with union we may, under God, attain the end. Go forward, then, you have much to do. You have error and neglect to repair, but you have a great purpose to accomplish, which, if you shall happily achieve, you will once again add to the glories of your forefathers, and make a solid contribution to the happiness of mankind" (Loud cheers).

Mr. Gladstone spoke exactly one hour. The address was put and agreed to. A vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Bell, the chairman; and the Rev. Newman Hall, being loudly called for, formally seconded the motion. This vote, followed by three cheers for the Queen, terminated the proceedings, and the assembly dispersed.

Meetings have been held, since the middle of last week, in Southwark, Marylebone, and Clerkenwell; at Birmingham, Norwich, Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Gateshead, Shields, Durham, York, Carlisle, Oxford, Cambridge, Chester, Lynn Regis, Yarmouth, Worcester, Gloucester, Stroud, Coventry, Stockport, Plymouth, Truro, Falmouth, Bridgewater, Maidstone, Richmond, and many other towns. Resolutions denouncing the cruelty of the Turks and insisting on the liberation of the Christian provinces have been unanimously carried. The clergy and eminent dissenting ministers have both taken part in these meetings, and spoken of the matter in their pulpit discourses on Sunday; the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Manchester, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Canon Lightfoot (in his sermon at St. Paul's) speaking of it most emphatically. The Baptists' and Primitive Methodists' Conferences have passed resolutions. Subscriptions have been everywhere opened for the relief of the suffering families in Bulgaria and Serbia. The Lord Mayor of London has opened a subscription at the Mansion House. The city of London meeting will be held next Wednesday afternoon, at Guildhall. Earl Granville has declined to attend, because he would not contribute to give the meeting a party character.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received, on Monday, two deputations, one representing the council of the trades' unions, and the other the Workmen's Peace Society. In reply to the first, the noble Earl defended the Government from the imputations that had been thrown upon it, and showed, by a reference to dates, that in no way could the present Ministry be considered responsible for the atrocities in Bulgaria. His Lordship contended that the educated Turks knew perfectly well that excesses in the field would alienate British sympathy. He pictured the anarchy at Constantinople when the atrocities broke out—atrocities which were due rather to weakness than to the will of the Turkish Government. Lord Derby expressed the utmost detestation of them, but assured the deputation that England had no more authority than any other great Power in respect to the internal administration of Turkey. He defended the territorial *status quo*, which could only be interfered with at the most imminent risk of a European war. At the same time, the relations of Turkey to the various races in her empire might be modified again as they had been changed in the past. The British Government was not averse to any arrangement of local self-government which was likely to prove satisfactory. The Bulgarians had a right to reparation, and the punishment of the authors of the outrages. Lord Derby showed how impossible it would be to drive the Turks out of Europe; and that, even if they were driven out, the mixture of Christians and Mohammedans in the same population would continue. If, he concluded, the British Government were pressed to do what was impossible, it might be put out of their power to do anything at all. In reply to the second deputation, Lord Derby said we had a distinguished officer at the Turkish headquarters, in the hope that his presence would prevent such excesses.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

There is much good in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new three-act drama, produced on Monday at this theatre, and entitled "Dan'l Druce, Blacksmith." For one incident in the first act the author is indebted to a suggestion in George Eliot's novel, "Silas Marner." The conclusion of the act, indeed, gives Mr. Hermann Vezin an opportunity of a striking attitude, which brings the curtain down on a tableau that excites expectation of a good play. We have, however, lately been taught a salutary fear of overgood first-acts, which lead to ultimate anticlimaxes very disappointing to seemingly well-founded hopes. Mr. Gilbert's play is scarcely an exception to this statement, for, certainly, his second and third acts are not equal to his first; but the fact is not fatal to a well-earned triumph, owing to the general excellence of a representation involving much delicate interest, culminating in an acting hit by Mr. Vezin which literally electrified the house. Mr. Vezin is probably the most intellectual of our actors, and is the very man for creating an original part, such as that of Dan'l Druce. The hero is a man who has suffered wrong in society, and been disappointed both in love and friendship. He has found refuge from an unsatisfactory world in a ruined hut on the Norfolk coast, where he devotes himself to the cultivation of the avaricious sentiment, worshipping his gold as a "bairn" of his own invention, which increases in size and worth with its years. A Royalist colonel and sergeant, flying from the battle of Worcester, seek his protection, which most unwillingly he promises, and goes forth, as he pretends, to procure food. During his absence, the fugitives discover his treasures, and supply themselves with meat, drink, and money. They then escape to the coast; but they have been compelled to leave behind a female infant, which they decorate with a jewelled necklace, for her future recognition. Finding his gold gone and the child remaining, the superstitious blacksmith, who is a believer in miracles, imagines that the gold, which he had long considered as his growing child, has taken the shape of the founding babe, and accepts at once with rapture the charge implied in its possession. This is the point of which Mr. Vezin avails himself, making of it an exceedingly fine situation. At the commencement of the second act the young lady is fourteen years old; and a young gentleman—or, rather, merchant-sailor—of the name of Geoffrey Wynyard, is accepted as her lover, both by the interesting founding and her guardian blacksmith. They are discovered by the colonel and sergeant, in the shape of Sir Jasper Combe (Mr. Howe) and of Reuben Haines (Mr. Odell); the former being recognised by Dan'l Druce at once as the fugitive who had formerly solicited his assistance. Druce fears that the right father of the maiden, Dorothy (Miss Marion Terry), has come at last to deprive him of his adopted child—ultimately it is discovered that she is his own daughter; or that the sailor-youth will appropriate her as his wife. Geoffrey Wynyard, too, has fears lest Haines, who is a whimsical fop, with a large amount of cavalier learning and impudence, should succeed in his suit with Dorothy, whom in his absurd manner he affects to love; and, as a *ruse*, seeks to throw the bewildered sergeant off his guard by speaking rather sportively of the maiden. In the third act this difficulty, however, is got over, and explanations are made by which impediments are removed, and the lovers rendered permanently happy. The reception of the play was throughout good; for the acting of the parts was irreproachable. Not only was Mr. Vezin excellent, but Mr. Odell revelled in the humour with which the author had plentifully supplied him. Mr. Forbes Robertson was, indeed, the prince of lovers, and Miss Marion Terry wonderfully pathetic. Mr. Howe was faultless in the dignified part of Sir Jasper Combe, and the minor rôles were all adequately filled, particularly that of Marple, the supposed miser's brother, by Mr. Braid. The metaphysical development implied in the dramatist's peculiar treatment of the subject had relation obviously to some theory in which the writer had believed; but fortunately it was not too abstruse for popular apprehension, though probably not fully understood.

Other theatrical events of the week are of less importance. An abortive attempt, on Saturday, was made at the Court Theatre by a young and ambitious actress, Miss Helen Barry, to place "Strathmore," a story by Ouida, on its boards, under the title of "Ethel's Revenge." It seldom happens that an intelligible whole can be presented in this way to the spectator, and we have generally groups of characters without motive and situations without causes, leading to results without purpose, which serve to puzzle rather than to enlighten an audience. In addition to these defects, the present so-called drama has many blemishes of structure and dialogue, the latter being inflated and in bad taste. Miss Barry, of course, sustains the character of the heroine, and succeeds in putting in a magnificent appearance, but she is deficient in stage experience, and is, besides, not adequately supported, except in the cases of Mr. Charles Kelly and Mr. Edmund Leathes, who showed acting ability.

The Globe has passed under the management of Mr. Edgar Bruce, who has reproduced Mr. J. P. Burnett's successful version of "Jo," with Miss Jennie Lee in the character, preceded by a "breezy sketch," entitled "The Way of the Wind." The latter piece is by Mr. Wallis Mackay, and, in neatness of structure and originality of incident, has seldom been excelled. The author's efforts are well seconded by his actors. Mr. Howell, Mr. H. Barnes, and Miss Nellie Harris all played with great care and intelligence.

Mr. Charles Wyndham reappeared at the Criterion, on Saturday, in "The Great Divorce Case."

A paragraph in our Fine Art column last week, while warmly praising, did no more than bare justice to a new Diorama, being exhibited at the Royal Park Theatre, Camden Town. This charming little theatre would be crowded nightly if the elegant and instructive entertainment provided by Mr. Adams were rightly appreciated. To hear or read of foreign countries which one cannot visit is a privilege; but it is a still greater boon to have faithful, well-executed pictures of memorable sites, of glorious scenery, and of the manners and customs of strange peoples unrolled before our gaze. This is done nightly at the little theatre in Camden Town. Sudden changes also are produced as by magic in some of these pictures. Thus, a desert scene, showing a caravan quietly wending its way, is suddenly transformed into one of deadly terror, the fierce simoom slaying man and beast with its fiery breath. A sylvan scene, the site of Melbourne, Australia, with two huts of the first settlers there, changes, hocus-pocus, into a crowded city full of life and activity. Other transformation scenes are equally startling. In short, two hours cannot well be more profitably or pleasantly spent than in taking part in this trip to the Antipodes and back, in company with an amusing companion, who chattily discourses of the various pictorial representations as they are successively unrolled.

A late addition to our musical entertainments are the Mohawk Minstrels, who are now doing their best to amuse the habitués of the Agricultural Hall, with the intention of appear-

ing every night all the year round. They have met with considerable success, and merit the reception they have obtained. There is a fair intermixture of the comic element with the pathos of the ballads, both evincing great talent on the part of the performers. Mr. Thomas, the manager, has become quite a favourite with the audience.

NOVELS.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has paid a graceful compliment to a brother novelist in dedicating his romance of *The Two Destinies* (Chatto and Windus) to Mr. Charles Reade. This new novel, which is as full of absorbing interest as "The Woman in White," and which has been followed with close attention during its publication in a serial form, may now be read complete in two volumes. With practised art and all his old lucidity of style, Mr. Collins excites the interest of the reader in the very first chapter. The book opens with a London dinner party, the first given by Mr. and Mrs. Romaine after their return from their honeymoon. It is a peculiarity of this dinner party that, although each gentleman bidden to the feast was invited to bring his wife with him, only one lady came with her husband, an American gentleman, until then a stranger to the host. With wonderful unanimity, as Mr. Romaine remarks in a tone of resentment, the three other ladies excuse their absence on the plea of illness. It naturally required a great effort on the part of Mrs. Romaine to suppress the mortification she felt at the slight. "Only a woman who had been accustomed to suffer, who had been broken and disciplined to self-restraint, could have endured the moral martyrdom inflicted on her as *this* woman endured it, from the beginning of the evening to the end." The American lady and gentleman do their best to render the dinner hour as unembarrassing as genial converse can make it; and their recompense is the full revelation of the strange and mystic career of the two persons whose "Two Destinies" link them together by a spiritual chain, however distant they may be from each other, however insurmountable may appear the obstacles that part them. The revelation opens with a Suffolk idyll—the passion of George Romaine for his child-love, Mary Dermody, whose father was bailiff to Mr. Romaine. Mary remembers a little flag as a keepsake for her sweetheart, and this he guards as a sacred souvenir years after they have been separated by the course of events. As time flies by, George Romaine finds no consolation in life. There is a void in his existence. He moodily wanders hither and thither with his widowed mother, till a chance meeting in Scotland with a beautiful woman, who has singular fascination for him, disturbs the selfish current of his life. She is a Mrs. Van Brandt he learns a short time after he has saved her from suicide by plunging into the river and swimming with her to shore. "With sorrowful and pleading eyes," she appears before him in a vision. He sees her apparition in a summer-house, feels his pulses quicken as she places her hand upon his breast, and murmurs, "Remember me. Come to me;" and, to his amazement, finds, when the ghostly visitor has vanished, that she has written these words on a leaf of his sketch-book, "*When the full moon shines on St. Anthony's well.*" The mysterious tryst is kept by George Romaine, who actually finds Mrs. Van Brandt at the appointed time and place, and who learns from the timid yet trustful lady that the cause of her trouble was her marriage with a man who had been previously married. George Romaine (who has fallen in love with Mrs. Van Brandt) likewise ascertains from her that, precisely as he had seen her spirit-form in the summer-house, she had seen him in "the most vivid dream" she had ever had; that in this dream she had uttered the very words he heard and written the very message he had discovered in his sketch-book. In spite of this spiritual tie between them, she evades him, alarmed by the intensity of his passion for her. But still, runs the narrative of George Romaine, "that solitary figure at St. Anthony's Well, those grand eyes which had rested on me so sadly at parting held their place in my memory, stamped their image on my heart." By chance he once again meets her, this time in London with Mr. Van Brandt and the child that has been born unto her. Helpless to resist the infatuation he has for Mrs. Van Brandt, who has been driven by want into cohabitation with the man she detests, he follows her to her home, but cannot overcome the scruples which bind her to the partner who has no moral or legal claim on her as wife. He makes a sea voyage to the Shetlands, is lost in the mountains; and, bruised and weakened, is borne to the house of a hospitable Shetlander, under the careful nursing of whose afflicted daughter he regains health of body, but only to have his mind disturbed by a second spirit-appearance of Mrs. Van Brandt. Not to dwell on this supernatural incident, or on the third apparition, which is seen at the most critical juncture of his career, we may state that George Romaine is eventually married to Mrs. Van Brandt, who proves to be his first love, Mary Dermody. It will be observed that a strong vein of the supernatural runs through "The Two Destinies," and supplies those thrilling effects which Mr. Wilkie Collins uses with rare skill in his novels. Mr. Collins "gladly" acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Robert Dale Owen's "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" for the spiritualistic part of "The Two Destinies," which cannot fail to be read with intense interest, whatever may be the reader's opinion of the supernatural visitations that form the special features of the romance.

The love-chase of *The One Fair Woman* (Chapman and Hall), by Alpho Murietta, is of a romantic nature. They met. 'Twas in a crowded ball-room. "Then he lifted his eyes to hers, dark, and deep, and thoughtful, and full of fire. Their light startled him. He awoke from his dream, shrunk back embarrassed, stammered some strange words that he himself did not understand, and in the whirl and movement of the company took refuge at once, and was perhaps at once forgotten by this wonderful woman." The young artist who is thus a victim to love at first sight is not bound down by the prosaic rules of everyday life, as will readily be seen in the opening pages of this rhapsodical romance, from the poetical pen of Joaquin Miller. He flies from London to Italy, and there meets with other beauties, but ever and anon "The One Fair Woman" flits before him, and in the last chapter of the third volume he is eventually rewarded, in his Roman studio, by a visit from his ideal, "drew her close to his breast, and called her his own in a whisper, and she did not shrink away, but held his hand, and listened to what he chose to say of scattering roses in her path of life now, even on to the end." Ere the author unites his lovers, he makes Murietta rescue another fascinating fair one, the Countess Edna, from a wicked old Admiral who persecutes her with his attentions, and introduces a multiplicity of other characters to the reader, who will probably be less interested in the plot and personages of "The One Fair Woman" than he will be in the remarkably picturesque descriptions of Genoa and Mount Vesuvius, and the animated pictures of the Carnival at Rome and of life in Italy as viewed by Joaquin Miller.

A somewhat unpleasant tone would be expected from the title of *Within Bohemia; or, Love in London*, by Henry Curwen (Remington and Co.), and the expectation is not altogether unfulfilled. There is nothing, be it understood, of what is

generally considered to inculcate impropriety; but there is much treading upon unholy ground, and the way in which the Bohemians are represented as making love in the first of the seven short stories whereof the volume consists, is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. Your Bohemian painter seems to think nothing of looking in at the window of a room in which there are two young girls and asking for and, what is more, getting a piece of cake and a kiss from an utter stranger's rosy lips; a proceeding which, oddly enough, leads to nothing good, bad, or indifferent. Then, again, the course adopted by Bohemians when "hard up," as depicted in the last short story, is with difficulty to be discriminated from sheer dishonesty. And yet the stories are told in such style as to raise a suspicion that you are intended rather to admire and sympathise with the Bohemians than to regard them as a little more objectionable than Dick Swiveller. But there is tragedy as well as comedy in the stories, and general opinion will probably pronounce the author to be stronger in the former than in the latter, to have a better idea of what is startling and touching than of what is titillating and amusing. It is but fair to him to mention his purpose, which was "to attempt to do for London what Balzac has so admirably done for Paris. To prove that the poetry, the glamour, the mystery, the meaning of life have not been monopolised" by the people to whom Bohemia is an unfamiliar if not utterly unknown region. That he has in his composition the poetic streak is likely to occur to the readers of his pages; that he possesses to any remarkable extent the minutely delineative faculty ascribed to Balzac is not so conspicuously apparent. In his endeavour to work out his aim, it was inevitable, perhaps, that he should deal with both the tragic and the comic, the pathetic and the ludicrous; and it may have been equally inevitable that in every case he should leave, as he runs a risk of being considered to have left, a decidedly unpleasant impression.

MULLER'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Mr. George Müller, the founder of the well-known orphan-houses for upwards of 2000 children, at Ashley Down, Bristol, has issued his thirty-seventh report of the proceedings of the Orphan Asylum, together with other objects connected with the society to which he has given the name of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution. The report, though headed "Brief Narrative of Facts" relative to the new orphan-house, extends to between sixty and seventy closely-printed pages. The institution was started about forty-two years ago, and Mr. Müller says:—"Without anyone having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £467,585 11s. 0½d. has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God, since the commencement of the work, which sum includes the amount received for the building fund for the five orphan-houses. The total amount which has been given for other objects since the commencement of the work amounts to £212,076 8s. 6d.; that which has come by the sale of bibles amounts to £7910 6s. 3½d.; by sale of tracts, £13,121 14s. 5½d.; and by the payment of children in the different day schools connected with the institution, £7742 11s. Besides this, a great variety and number of articles of clothing, furniture, provisions, &c., have been given for the use of the orphans. The income for the orphans, however, is kept distinct from that for the other objects.

During the past year five more day schools have been established, so that there are now 75 day schools, 29 Sunday schools, and 6 adult schools—making 110 schools—entirely supported by the friends of the institution; and the total number that have frequented the schools of the institution from the beginning amounts to the enormous aggregate of 53,463—viz., 34,923 in all the day schools, 12,033 in all the Sunday schools, and 6507 in all the adult schools. During the year they had needed and received more funds than ever before. The payment of a considerable number of legacies and some large donations "were God's instruments in supplying this great income, which exceeded altogether £45,000." If this income is added to the total income for all purposes during the previous years, it will be seen, says Mr. Müller, "that we have received altogether, simply in answer to prayer and the exercise of faith, without applying to anyone for anything, above £710,000 sterling."

Lord Tredegar has presented a site, at the corner of Thomas and High-street, Newport, for the purpose of the Memorial Corn Exchange.

Lord Beaconsfield has, in a letter, in reply to an invitation to accept the freedom of Aberdeen, expressed his regret that it is not in his power to fix a time when he can visit that city, as "he is detained at his post by most urgent public business, and has no hope of reaching Scotland this year."

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed the Right Honourable George Ward Hunt, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, Richard James Meade, Esq. (commonly called Lord Gilford), Captain, R.N., and Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Mr. Edward Russell Morris, of Birmingham, is much happier in his inventions than in devising names for them. He has just constructed a most useful pendant to the watch-guard, which he calls the wealemfina, or watch-chain measuring instrument. It will do the work of both rule and measuring-tape, and will measure with accuracy minute fractions of an inch or the length of a room. To measure any object it is simply necessary to run it over the surface, when the distance is at once indicated by the hands, the large hand registering the inches and fraction of an inch and the small hand the feet. The wealemfina is also useful for measuring distances on maps, however wandering the routes may be. This handy little instrument, which may also be attached to a watch-guard or chataleine, or kept in the waistcoat pocket, can be obtained of opticians and jewellers.

The body of Mr. Edward Barnard, the tourist who was lost about a month ago on the Cumberland Hills, was found on Sunday near the Pillar Mountain. The unfortunate gentleman had apparently died suddenly and peacefully; he was lying on his face, with his left hand under it. There was a parcel tied round his waist, and an umbrella under his left arm. He had a ring on one of his fingers, and in his pockets were a silver watch, two purses, a pocket-book, and some loose coins. It was thought that the deceased had been endeavouring to obtain shelter from the heat of the sun. Dr. Knight said he believed the death was painless, and resulted either from sun-stroke or heart disease. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.—Mr. Empson, son of a Northamptonshire clergyman and scholar at Winchester School, in descending a declivity at Aber Water-falls, near Pennvaenmaur, yesterday week, fell a distance of 200 ft. and fractured his skull. Death was instantaneous. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" but the necessity of caution boards being put up at the falls was strongly insisted on.



THE WAR: SERBIAN PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR: THE MONTENEGRIN VOIVODE, PETER VICKOTIC, CONSULTING WITH HIS OFFICERS AT TOUPAN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MONTENEGRO.



NEW BUILDINGS, CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



BURNING OF THE SCARBOROUGH SPA SALOON.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The new buildings at Gonville and Caius College, of which we give an illustration, consist principally of Fellows' and undergraduates' rooms on three sides of the first court, with frontages to King's Parade, Trumpington-street, and Trinity-lane. For the benefit of the general architectural effect of the new buildings inside the court, the Fellows gave up the retirement of their private garden, which is now surrounded by a low balustraded wall. The first court, or Tree-court, as it is sometimes called, is thus made twice as wide as it would otherwise have been, with great advantage to the buildings. The general effect is very good. The external walls are built of Casterton stone, with dressings of Ancaster stone. The style adopted may be called Jacobean, with the addition of a French element or two. The demolition of the old buildings which occupied the site involved the disagreeable necessity of removing one of the three celebrated old gates of the college, the "Gate of Humility." A new doorway, however, occupies the exact position of the old gate. It must be said that the antiquarian interest of the latter had been so greatly destroyed by successive reparations that very little of the original work remained. The new buildings were carried out under the direction of Mr. Waterhouse, the architect, whose work included a partial renovation of the master's lodge and the addition of an apsidal end to the chapel. The windows of the chapel are filled with stained glass by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, from cartoons by Mr. Henry Holiday. The reredos has been enriched with mosaic figure-subjects by the same firm. The general contractors were Messrs. Trollope.

BURNING OF SCARBOROUGH SPA SALOON.

In the Number of this Journal for Oct. 14, 1871, there was a two-page Engraving which showed the pleasant scene at "Scarborough in the season," where the ladies and gentlemen attending that shrine of easy recreation assemble on the beach in front of the Spa. On the Friday night of last week, we are sorry to hear, this favourite watering-place suffered an alarming disaster. A numerous company had been at the Spa in the evening, and had listened to the performance of Herr Lütz's band. In addition to the ordinary attractions of the Spa, a bazaar was being held in aid of the funds of St. Mary's and Christ Churches, organised by the Ven. Archdeacon Blunt. Shortly after ten o'clock an alarm was raised that the Spa Saloon was on fire, and this proved only too true. Crowds of people were soon hurrying to the scene, which presented a grand spectacle. The sea and the cliffs were lighted up, while showers of sparks fell on the sands and the promenade, eclipsing the pyrotechnic displays associated with the Spa. It was evident that the entire block of buildings, embracing the saloon or theatre and the spacious refreshment-rooms, was doomed. The flames shot up high in the air, and soon the vaulted roof, which was beautifully decorated, began to fall in. The hose and engine were brought into requisition, and the local fire brigade worked well; but their efforts were in vain. In the hurry and excitement of the moment there was little time to save the valuable property. Portions of the bazaar goods were removed; among these was a painting by Sir Noel Paton, "The Man of Sorrows." Before the fire was extinguished the entire building was gutted, and the flames were allowed to burn themselves out. The principal sufferers are the Cliffe Bridge Company, but we understand they are insured. Mr. White, the lessee of the refreshment-rooms, will also be a loser.

FINE ARTS.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

This society has again opened its annual exhibition at the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, Pall-mall. The display is, as usual, highly interesting, though not so comprehensive as it might be; the contributions of given exhibitors are, in many cases, unnecessarily abundant, while, on the other hand, several leading practitioners still stand aloof from the society. The main object of these exhibitions should be to bring forward new discoveries in photographic science, if any there be during the year, or to display for the instruction of the profession any newly-invented processes or appliances of photographic art. These, however, do not appear to be the objects of some exhibitors; on the contrary, they seem to care only to monopolise as much space as possible for wares that have no claim to novelty of interest. But we need not dwell on what is so obvious.

From the evidence afforded by this exhibition we should conclude that nothing of really essential importance in regard to the actual chemical or optical progress of the art has been achieved this year, but that the applications of photography are constantly becoming more numerous and ingenious. Photography we have always with us now; we can have it as a witness, slave, servant, or friend, on our very clothes and dresses, on our wall-papers, on our tables, overrunning our libraries, at home or abroad; there is hardly any situation of life in which it does not establish some relation with us. Yet it is always the same thing; it never surprises us by yielding the kind of delight that fine art affords. It is on account of this, as well as for other reasons, that we have always felt the futility of attempts to produce a "picture" in the full sense of the word (of course, minus colour) by the combination of any photographic processes. A mechanical joining of two or more negatives can never be so satisfactory as the representation of one, for the reason that the two or more can never exactly correspond, and their discrepancy imports a falsity into the result which should not be chargeable to an art that of itself is veracious. Yet, apart from the false principle, a great deal of skill and taste may be displayed in the preparation of these nondescript "prints." The most prominent is not, however, the most successful example this year—viz., "Yes or No," a sailor proposing to a fisher-girl, by Mr. Young; the sailor, having been posed separately, does not look at the girl, and various parts of the composition are sadly confused with each other.

The aim at producing a "picture"—i.e., to tell a story with a figure-composition, and by simple, direct means, is, of course, perfectly legitimate, and the following will illustrate the distinction we have pointed out:—"On Guard"—a dog caught lying awake beside a child sleeping in a cradle; the same subject with the mother leaving the child, by Mr. G. Nesbitt, and other subjects by this photographer. Examples of pictorial portrait groups by J. Chaffin and Sons may also be named:—"Checkmated"—ladies engaged over a game of chess; and "The Trio"—a gentleman and two ladies, musicians. We may also mention in this category "Water Lilies," by A. Ford Smith—three ladies at a lake, with one stooping to gather the flowers. These photographs have some of the character of pictures—that is to say, in the sense that is alone possible in photography; an attempt to go beyond this, and pretend to really rival fine art by patching together a number of necessarily discordant items of an imaginary incident is as futile as it is illogical. There is a

great deal besides in these exhibitions which must perforce be accepted or allowed, though it cannot be admitted as genuine. Such, for instance, as fancy painted backgrounds to portraits, skies, real or artificial, introduced to views too bright relatively to admit of their truthful introduction, and the "stippling" up of the flesh of portraits. This last is done to an extent never dreamt of when photography was in its innocent youth. It would be a good check upon this if the society were to insist on the exhibition of at least one "untouched" print by all figure-photographers, so as to afford a test of the manipulator's ability; yet this would be almost impossible to carry out, for we suspect that some means of evading the test and meeting the requirements of the public would be discovered. The portraits of M. Bouclier and Messrs. Lombardi and Co. are obnoxious to our remark; but it is invidious to particularise, so common is the practice. The contributions of these photographers are, however, rich in effect and brilliantly lighted. These qualities are also conspicuous in the two groups by Chaffin and Sons already named, and we should have added that they are remarkable as being the largest size photographs direct from life (without enlargement): that this is the case is evident from the strength of the contrasts.

Continuing our search for artistic portraiture, we have two frames of "Studies," with Arthurian titles, by Mrs. Cameron (mediated through the autotype process), which, as usual, are remarkable for dignity, beauty, and expressiveness, as well as for that breadth, softness, and suggestiveness of movement attainable by posing the figures a little "out of focus." Close to these are frames of children's portraits by R. Faulkner and Co., who are entirely unrivalled in this speciality. Taken by the instantaneous process, these photographs snatch from the little sitters a grace almost beyond the reach of art itself. It would be difficult to imagine anything more charming than this children's gallery. Not less delightful are some larger portraits of children on an opal ground, painted out from vignettes, and mounted print-fashion, so as to resemble mezzotint engravings, which they do closely, and, at the same time, suggesting (as evidently intended) child-portraits of Reynolds or Gainsborough. We specially commend to notice little "Winifred Peplow," and "Dorothy Morison." Other commendable portrait and figure works are by R. Slingsby, of Norwich; several frames with fancy backgrounds by W. and H. Fry—very delicately treated. The series of "Men of Mark," from Messrs. Look and Whitfield's negatives, produced by the Woodbury type process (which we have noticed on its monthly publication), "Pictures of Artists in Armour," by R. Taylor, and others. The Autotype and Woodbury companies compete with each other in the number of portrait-enlargements they send. By the former there is a gigantic half-length of the Queen, and portraits, nearly as large, of various members of the Royal family. We confess we have little love for these necessarily much painted-over and inevitably distorted productions. The Woodbury company sends, besides portraits, copies of works of art, views of buildings, foreign sites of interest, and so forth.

Many of the landscapes so nearly approach perfection in the delineation of the infinite delicacy, minutiae, and beauty of nature, that it is very hard to select for special eulogy. Nearly all the first hundred photographs are landscapes, and praise might be distributed to almost every one for clearness and sharpness, for tenderness or richness of tone, or for fullness and largeness of impression. Here, as in the figure department, the amateurs are in force. Mr. Crawshaw, one of their number, who has always taken a prominent place in these exhibitions, and who formerly offered prizes for competition (which, by-the-way, are believed to have had the contrary effect to that intended), has quite an extensive collection of views, chiefly in Wales. These are admirable alike from the artistic and manipulative point of view. That is to say, they have a sense of composition and effect in the point of view chosen and a feeling for tone, while they are pure, clear, and crisp to a point that must satisfy the most exigent operator. Colonel Stuart Wortley is another amateur of the highest attainments. He continues his studies of those effects of sky and sea which are most difficult in photography, and his triumphs are great—see particularly "Clouds," with their silver lining, and "Desolate," a stranded ship on a solitary shore under a sad sky. How wonderful is photography when it momentarily, yet for ever, catches the moonbeam at the cloud's edge, or the shimmer on weltering and breaking waves. Mr. William Bedford, son of the well-known Francis Bedford, exhibits several beautiful works which have a peculiar grey tone, produced by some process known only, we believe, to this very promising photographer himself. On the whole, however, we prefer the warmer tone of ordinary silver prints. The Royal Engineers and their officer, Captain Abney, the Rev. W. A. Atkins, and others, enrich the collection with many views in Egypt, India, and other countries, which greatly enhance the interest and instructiveness of the gathering. In such views and in reproductions of works of art—of which there are also many examples here—photography is unrivalled.

The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 14, and the 350 items it contains will well repay more than one visit.

The opening of the Autumn Exhibition of Pictures and Drawings at the Manchester Royal Institution is an event of more interest than usually attaches to the opening of a provincial picture-show. There is a local landscape school at Manchester which, if small and not very greatly remarkable hitherto for its achievements, yet has a decided character and tendency; and so much could hardly be said of any town in England. The annual exhibitions, as a whole, have been distinguished hitherto by the preponderance of landscape. But the school to which we refer preserves its individuality, and may be recognised by its aim at breadth of treatment—at a generalised rendering of effect; it has a predilection for the softer aspects of nature, and its colouring is sober, reserved, and low in tone. The knot of painters to whom we refer seem to have been influenced by the modern French school, and particularly by Corot. It is not long since his great picture, "St. Sebastian," was hung in the place of honour in the Royal Institution. The local artists, however, have, it is reported, not given the key to the exhibition on the present occasion. Landscape art no longer preponderates. There is an influx of genre pictures with a bewildering variety of style and subject. The walls are no longer quiet and harmonious, but rather gay and loud. The change, however, brings a novelty and variety which will probably prove more popularly attractive; at all events, it is evident the committee has shown no narrowness or local partiality in their task of selection. A very large and striking picture of roaring lions by Mr. Briton Rivière, which the artist reserved, we believe, from the last Academy, occupies the place of honour. On each side of this picture are two decorative works by Mr. Thomas Armstrong. One is a female figure in white and yellow, standing watching a tortoise; it was in the Academy two years ago; the other is a figure, in white and blue, with a water jar, which is said to be exhibited for the first time. Grace of line and a sweet grey harmony of colouring are conspicuous merits of these pictures; they are strictly limited to the purpose of decorating a flat surface, and beyond that they have, of course, no human interest whatever.

Mr. Poynter sends a small, beautifully-finished study for "Atalanta's Race," his large Academy picture. By Mr. G. F. Watts there are his pictures "Ariadne" and "Esau," in which the artist competes with the Venetian colourists; by Mr. Webster, "Youth and Age;" and by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, "Rustling Leaves," all from Burlington House. So, too, are Mr. McCallum's characteristic "Eve of Liberty," Turks bombarding the Acropolis in the Greek War of Independence; Mr. Mark Fisher's "Scotch Hill Side," one of two pleasant works; and Mr. Aumonier's "Toilers of the Field" and "Water Lilies." The last two rising painters have something in common in their refinement of feeling. Other noteworthy pictures are, Mr. Brewtall's "Sleeping Beauty;" examples of J. D. Watson, W. F. Douglas, Ford Madox Brown, C. Jones, three animal-pieces. Pierre Billet (pupil of Jules Breton), Fantin, a portrait group, as well as flower-pieces; Carlini, Meyerheim, Ciardi, Volkenburg, Dicksee, E. Hayes, &c. At Manchester, unlike other provincial exhibitions, portraits are admissible; and among those which are most noteworthy are Mr. Percy's head of Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire poet; C. J. Gregory's portrait of H. R. Robertson; Miss Helen Terry, by J. Forbes Robertson; a full-length of Lady Watts, by Sir David Macnee, President of the Scottish Academy; and Mr. James Crossley, by J. H. Walker. The local artists do not, as we have said, give, or seem to give, tone to the collection, as on former occasions; nevertheless, those who more closely embody the aims of the school are easily distinguishable. Two of these artists are well known in London exhibitions—Mr. Joseph Knight and Mr. Clarence Whaite. Mr. R. G. Somerset's "Royal Common, Surrey," and a landscape by Mr. Anderson Hague, are works of special ability; and contributions of merit are sent by Houghton Hague, Charles Potter, Partington, W. Meredith, R. O. Bottomley, T. Heywood, &c.

The prizes and certificates gained by the students of the Brighton School of Science and Art were distributed yesterday week. Mr. F. Merrifield presided; and the seventeenth annual report, which was read, congratulated the subscribers on the continued success of the school, the number of pupils being now 272, or an increase of forty-two during the year. There was also an increase of £96 in the amount of fees, and of £18 in the Government grant. It was stated that the new and permanent school building in course of erection on the Grand Parade will probably be in occupation in January next.

The pictures by the late American landscape-painter, Louis Rémy Mignot, which, under the designation of "The Mignot Collection," have been exhibited during the season at the rooms, No. 25, Old Bond-street, have been removed for exhibition to the Pavilion Rooms, Brighton. On the return of the London season the collection may, we understand, be again visible in Bond-street.

We regret to have to record the death, under painful circumstances, of Mr. J. W. Whittaker, the well-known member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. On Friday afternoon, the 8th inst., two ladies found his body in a stream above Bettws-y-coed. The death formed the subject of a Coroner's inquest, held at Bangor on the day after the body was found, when a verdict was returned of "Found drowned." Mr. Whittaker was one of the most ardent followers of David Cox, and took up his residence near Bettws in order to have the same scenery that his friend David loved so well before his eyes. In his best works Mr. Whittaker approached the merit of the elder painter. Of late years, however, there has been some falling off in his contributions to Pall-mall East, and failing health has been assigned as the cause. To the last, however, he did good work, and his Welsh landscapes always have been in high or fair repute.

The death, on the 21st ult., is announced of Mr. William Rivière, artist and teacher of drawing, father of Mr. Briton Rivière. The deceased was born in London Oct. 22, 1806, and was the son of an artist. He became a student of the Royal Academy, and afterwards studied the old masters. His attainment in oil was shown in a picture he contributed to the competition of oil paintings in Westminster Hall, 1844, for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, the subject being "Council of Ancient Britons." Not being successful in the competition, Mr. Rivière became teacher of drawing in Cheltenham College from 1849. Ten years later he resigned, and, removing to Oxford, occupied a similar position there, in which he was highly esteemed, both personally and professionally.

On the 5th inst. died Mr. Isaac Henszell, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged sixty-five. During many years Mr. Henszell was a contributor to the exhibitions of the Society of British Artists, his subjects being of a rustic character, popularly treated.

The Grand Committee of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 have allotted to England and Germany, as the two foreign nations that will exhibit most largely, what may be considered the places of honour—viz., the space adjoining the grand vestibule at each extremity of the building. The personal organisation of the exhibition is now definitely settled, and the staff is almost the same as on former occasions. There will be, in addition to the central office, four main departments. The chief commissioner is M. Krantz, the distinguished engineer, whose management in 1867 was so successful, and to his department are annexed those of finance, registration, and sanitary arrangements. The works are under the general direction of M. Duval; those at the Trocadero being superintended by M. Davioud, architect to the city of Paris; and those at the Champ de Mars by M. Hardy. The French section is in charge of M. Dietz-Monin, ex-deputy, and M. Giraud, Conseiller-Général of the Département du Nord. The foreign section is under the management of M. Georges Berger, of the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, with M. Charles Vergé, auditor of the Conseil d'Etat, as his secretary; and the Marquis de Chennevières is director of the fine-arts department. The classification will be nearly the same as in 1867, with the exception that class 10 ("objects exhibited specially with a view to the physical and moral improvement of the population") is suppressed. It will be replaced by a special class for education and instruction.

The commission appointed to report upon the present condition of the Tuileries have decided that all the ruins shall be cleared away before the opening of the Universal Exhibition, and a building be erected the whole length of the old structure. The new building will be used as a museum, the ground floor being converted into an open gallery to serve as an immense promenade.

The *Art Monthly Review* has reached its eighth number, and has, to this number inclusive, maintained a steady course of improvement. It now comprises among its contributors several writers of note, and its three photographic illustrations are of superior character. The subjects of the illustrations are "The Rebel Angels," by William Blake; "His Father's Sword," by Cesare Marioni; and "Pensées Heureuses," by Camill Van Camp.

The current number of *Men of Mark* contains three photographic portraits, very highly finished, of the Bishop of Winchester, Père Hyacinthe, and Sir James M. Hogg.

We have received the first number of the *Operatic and Dramatic Album*, containing lithographic portraits of the leading stars of the lyric and histrionic stages.

Mr. F. W. Williamson desires us to state that his graceful statue "Hark!" engraved in this paper last week, is a portrait of a little girl, the eldest daughter of the Rev. James Hill, of Nottingham.

One of the last works produced by the late Matthew Noble, a statue of Sir Robert Peel, intended for Westminster, has been successfully cast in bronze at the foundry of Messrs. Cox and Sons, at Thames Ditton, and it is anticipated that it will be finished and placed in position by the end of the year.

A new series of the *Far East* has been commenced with excellent photographs illustrative of the Chinese empire, accompanied with descriptive letterpress. Similar illustrations of Japan are to follow. The work is published simultaneously in China and Japan.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the prize meetings held last week, as recorded in the *Standard*, the following are the principal ones:—

The members of the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) held their annual prize meeting at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday and Tuesday. The Churchwardens' Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Heath, the Shakspeare Challenge Cup by Mr. McKellar, and the regimental challenge cup and silver medal by Captain Reed. On Thursday the H company competed for their prizes.

The annual prize meeting of the British Museum Association took place at Wormwood-scrubbs, at the range of the West Middlesex Rifles. The challenge cup, badge, a valuable picture, and twenty-one money prizes given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum were competed for. The cup was won by Mr. Calver, and the badge by Mr. Miller.

The members of the Ward of Vintry (F) company of the London Brigade competed at Rainham for valuable prizes.

The F company of the 2nd London held their annual prize meeting at Rainham. Colour-Sergeant Froggatt won the challenge cup, and a cup competed for in the first class was secured by Lance-Corporal Spooner. Captain Hardy won the company badge; but, as an officer is not permitted to wear it, it falls to Colour-Sergeant Froggatt, who was second.

The tie for the Bronze Champion Badge of the county of Middlesex, for aggregate scores in the three Middlesex association meetings this year between Captain Morris, 39th Middlesex, and Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster), was shot off. Captain Morris was the winner by three points.

The challenge badge of the L company, 5th East Kent, was competed for at New Romney, and won by Mr. R. Lang.

Captain Smith, of the 1st Essex, has been presented with a handsome sword, subscribed for by the non-commissioned officers and men of that corps, as a mark of esteem.

The 1st Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion were busy at the ranges with a series of home-and-home matches. The result of an inter-company match was to place the Whittlesey corps first, Ely second, Wisbeach third, No. 1 company (Cambridge) fourth, Saffron Walden fifth, Cambridge (No. 4) sixth, March seventh, Cambridge (Nos. 3 and 2) eighth and ninth respectively, Huntingdon tenth, and St. Neots last. In a match between ten of No. 1 company Cambridge and ten of Whittlesey, last week, the Cambridge team won. The 3rd company of the Cambridge Corps had their annual prize-meeting, Private S. Fulcher taking the first prize.

The annual competition for prizes in connection with the 3rd Warwickshire (Rugby) took place at their range, Clifton. The Town Challenge Cup and a silver cup, with £15 17s. added, was won by Colour-Sergeant W. Over. The Tradesmen's Silver Challenge Inkstand and Cup, with £9 2s. added, was won by Private Morson. Private C. Wright won the Ladies' Silver Challenge Cup and £6 2s. added. The Recruits' Cup, with £5 added, was won by Private Foster.

A match was fired at Ripon between ten men each of the York and Ripon Rifles. At 200 yards York scored 305 points against 304 by Ripon, but at 500 yards the latter turned the tables on their opponents, making 243 against 241, thus winning an exciting match by one point, the full scores being, Ripon, 547; York, 546 points.

The Border Rifle Association held their fifteenth annual prize meeting at Melrose. The shooting throughout was of a most excellent character. The bronze medals of the National Rifle Association for the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh were won by Corporal Hume, 2nd Selkirk, and Corporal A. S. Young, 1st Roxburgh. In the Association prizes, the first aggregate prize was taken by Private D. Stewart, 4th Edinburgh, with 35 points, a similar score being made by Private A. C. Grant, 6th Edinburgh; Lieutenant Fairbairn, 1st Edinburgh; Colour-Sergeant Grier, 3rd Renfrew; and Private J. Masson, 5th Forfar. In an All-Comers' series Gunner A. M. Tavish, M.C.A.V., won the first prize; Colour-Sergeant Grier securing the second to the same score. The competition exciting most public interest was a mounted skirmishing prize, open to squads of four men from the regular cavalry, yeomanry, or mounted volunteers, the conditions being somewhat similar to the contest at Wimbledon. The ranges were 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each, and the course, nearly a mile in length, was intersected by three fences, the whole having to be completed in twelve minutes. The first prize was taken by a squad of the Border Mounted Rifles.

The old practice of troops cheering on charging an enemy, which was abolished in the British Army some time ago, is to be revived. An order to that effect has been issued.

The clerks in the Secretary's office at the Admiralty, as a token of their respect and regard, after nearly twenty years' official association, have presented Admiral Sir Alexander Milne with a handsome silver inkstand of the Queen Anne period, which is ornamented with naval emblems and bears a suitable inscription. It was presented to him on his retirement from the Admiralty and on the forty-ninth anniversary of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy.

The annual meeting of the Wellesley Training-Ship for street boys was held on board the vessel, in Shields Harbour, on Thursday week—Lord Eslington occupied the chair. There are 300 boys on board the ship, mostly street lads. The vessel is in charge of Captain Pocock, R.N.; and it has been admitted by naval and industrial school visitors from a distance, during the year, that the Wellesley is one of the best kept ships, and the lads among the best trained, in the kingdom. They are specially trained for sea life. A large contingent of them go into the mercantile navy. They had become handy, useful lads, and drunken mothers or criminal fathers had attempted to exercise an influence on many of them to give up sea life and go and live with them. To check this the Rev. Robert Green, of South Shields, had presented to the committee a spacious, old-fashioned mansion, which was being fitted up as a home for the boys after they left the ship.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. F.—We have no knowledge of the proposed match you speak of, and, from what we know of the combatants, should regard it as a most improbable contingency.

J. N.—If in Problem No. 1697 you play 1. B to Q Kt sq, Black can reply with 1. P to K 4th, and how do you then propose to mate?

J. G. C.—As you seem to have discovered, the problem admits of at least two solutions besides the one you propose.

J. C. M.—Our best thanks are due for the problem.

W. L.—The problem shall have early examination. Two out of the three previously sent have been returned to you, and the third is still in the examiner's hands.

E. G. S.—It shall be looked to; but a three-move problem that commences with a check will scarcely pass muster unless it has some very special features to recommend it.

W. E. R.—Von der Lasa is most certainly alive.

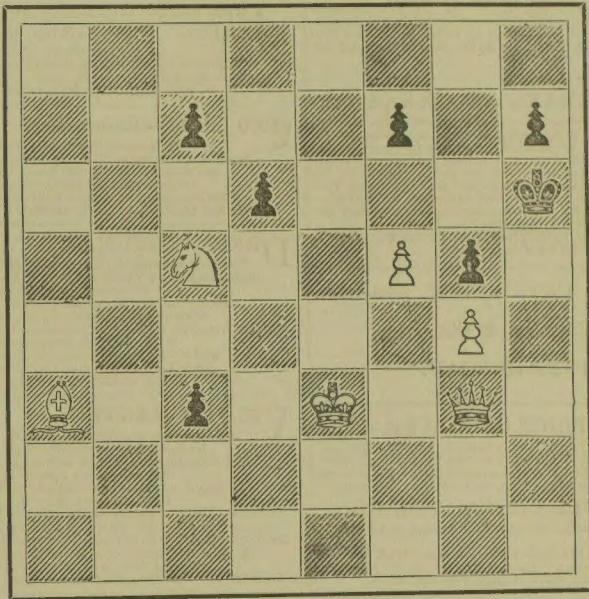
PROBLEM No. 1697.—Additional correct solutions received from P. S. Shenale, A. J. H. Hermit, R. H. Brooks, Nina Schlaepfer, S. R. V. H. A. R. C. W. Hatfield, Boulogne Bobbie, A. R. K. W. P. A. L. S. Those by H. M. and W. Johnson are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1698.—Correct solutions received from W. Leeson, B. W. S. A. J. H. Enale F. Trial, W. P. J. M. Turton, A. Bowles, Laiza, Hermit, W. G. D. J. Sowden, P. S. Shenale, Boulogne Bobbie, H. H. Lamda, R. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, A. Wood, H. A. N. W. S. B. Cant, E. H. H. V. G. H. V. B. G. O., Barrow Hedges, East Marden, W. F. Payne, E. W. Martin. Solutions by E. Smith, E. Kynder, Carica, Attachree, C. G. L. R. S. G. E. Moulton, and E. C. P. are either wrong or insufficient.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1698.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to R 8th Kt to Q 8th (a) 2. R takes Kt P, and mates next move.
(a) 1. P to K 4th, or P to Q Kt 4th 2. Q to K 8th, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1700. By Mr. J. ARMSTRONG, of Cawnpore. BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A Challenge Cup Game played at the late Cheltenham Meeting between Mr. B. W. FISHER and Mr. BURN, jun.—(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th P takes P
5. Kt takes P B to Q Kt 5th
6. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd

We prefer, in similar positions, 7. B to K 3rd, as there is nothing to be apprehended from 7. Q to Q 4th.

7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P P takes P
9. Castles Castles
10. B to K Kt 5th B to K 3rd
11. P to Q R 3rd B to Q R 4th
12. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q B 2nd

This was surely an error of judgment. He ought to have retired the Bishop to Q Kt 3rd, which would have arrested, at least for a moment, the threatened advance of the K B P.

13. P to K B 4th
An excellent move, to which Black has, seemingly, no satisfactory reply. The second player's isolated Queen's Pawn is, throughout, a perpetual source of danger.

13. B to K Kt 5th
He has no move to prevent the doubling of the Pawns on the King's Bishop's file, without submitting to the loss of the Queen's Pawn.
14. B takes Kt B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)

Another Game at the same meeting between Mr. G. B. FRASER and Mr. E. THOROLD.—(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th P to Q 3rd

Inferior to 3. P takes P. But Mr. Thorold had evidently made up his mind to try a bizarre defence—not to be found in the books—and certainly carries out his intention.

4. B to Q B 4th Kt to Q R 4th
5. B to K 2nd P to K B 4th
6. P to Q 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
8. Castles B to K 2nd

Black's eccentric debut, it will be observed, has cost him a move, and he is lucky, we think, in having escaped more serious loss.

9. Kt to K Kt 5th
This practically compels Black to take one of the Pawns.

9. P takes B P
10. Q B takes P Kt to Q 5th
11. B to K 3rd Kt takes B (ch)
12. Q takes Kt P to K R 3rd
13. Kt to K R 3rd P takes K P
14. R takes Kt

Quite sound. White obtains a good attack by this sacrifice of the exchange.
14. B takes R
15. Q to R 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd
16. Q to B 5th (ch)

Stronger than 16. Kt takes K P, to which Black might safely reply with 16. P to Q B 3rd.
16. K to K 2nd
and, after a few moves, White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA TOURNAMENT.—The score in this Tourney, according to the latest American figures, stands as follows:—
Mr. Mason ... 8
Mr. Davidson ... 7½
Mr. Max Judd ... 7½
Mr. Bird ... 6½
Mr. Martinez has retired, so there are now but eight competitors for the six prizes.

TOURNEY BY CORRESPONDENCE.—Arrangements are, we hear, in progress for a second correspondence tourney, under the management of the Rev. J. H. Archdall, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, and play will commence as soon as the requisite number of competitors have sent in their names. Several prizes will be given, including a silver cup, value £10. Intending competitors must forward their entries at once.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ARDMILLAN.

James Craufurd, Esq., of Ardmillan, Ayrshire, a Scottish Lord of Session as Lord Ardmillan, died in Edinburgh on the 7th inst. He was born in 1805, the eldest son of Major Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufurd of Ardmillan, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Dr. John Leslie, and was grandson of Thomas Craufurd, Esq., who purchased Ardmillan from his elder brother. His Lordship received his education at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1829. He was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1848 and was made Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1853. In December, 1854, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Session, and the following year became also a Judge of the Supreme Court. His decisions in the famous Yelverton case are well remembered. He married, in 1834, Theodosia, daughter of James Balfour, Esq., of Edinburgh, and had issue.

The deaths are also announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lynch Talbot, R.A.;—of the Rev. Henry E. Knatchbull, Rector of Campsea Ashe (eldest surviving son of Sir Edward and Lady Mary Knatchbull), aged sixty-nine;—of Francis Travers Buckley, B.A., R.N., F.R.G.S., aged forty-six;—of the Hon. Emily Caroline Hardinge, sister of Viscount Hardinge;—of Lieutenant-Colonel John Kelly, R.A., aged forty-four;—of Alfred Arthur Wallis, Esq., of Healing, Lincolnshire, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Loft, M.P.;—of Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq., of The Priory, Sudbury, aged sixty-five;—of George Woods, Esq., of Milverton Hall, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and D.L., one of the leading gentlemen and largest landowners in that county, aged ninety;—of the Rev. Lord George Osborn Townshend, at St. Servan, France;—of Sir James Campbell, one of the principal Glasgow merchants, at the age of seventy-seven years;—and of Sir John Richard Quain, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Feb. 21 and May 9, 1874, of Mr. William Duckworth, late of Orchard Leigh Park, Somersetshire, who died on July 25 last, were proved on the 30th ult. by the Rev. William Arthur Duckworth and Russell Duckworth, the sons, and William Bachelor Coltman, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Russell £42,000; upon trust for his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Julia Prinsep Duckworth, the widow of his deceased son Herbert, for life or during widowhood, and upon her death or second marriage for her children by his said son, £45,000; to his daughter, Miss Duckworth, £5000, and £1200 per annum, free of legacy duty, for life; to his executor Mr. Coltman, £100; and the residue of his personalty to his said son William Arthur. All his freehold property he devises to the use of his last-named son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniority in tail male; and his copyhold and leasehold property are settled upon similar trusts.

The will, with one codicil, dated June 1, 1874, and July 27, 1876, of Mr. Robert Farre Dalrymple, late of No. 26, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Samuel Bircham, the nephew, and Charles Morris Roupell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his horses, carriages, furniture, plate, pictures, wines, and other household goods and effects, and pecuniary legacies to the value of £5500; to his son Francis Bertram Dalrymple, £15,000; and there are bequests in favour of his mother, sister, and other relatives, executors, and clerks. The income of the residue of all his property he leaves to his wife for life or widowhood, and on her death or second marriage to his said son for life; and on his death the capital is to go to the children or issue of his son, as he shall appoint.

The will, dated July 20, 1870, of Mr. William Howell, late of No. 61, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by Edgar Harry Howell, the nephew, and Edward Chester, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Among other legacies, testator leaves to the London Hospital, the Surrey Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, £200 each. The residue of his property he gives to his twelve nephews and nieces—viz., the five children of his late brother John and the seven children of his late brother Thomas.

The will and codicil, dated April 6, 1875, and Jan. 11, 1876, of Lieutenant-Colonel George Disbrowe, late of No. 26, Eccleston-street, who died on July 22 last, were proved on the 17th ult. by Philip Henry Pepys and the Hon. Richard Howe Browne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000 and his household furniture and effects, absolutely, and, subject to some other legacies, the residue for life; on her death he gives £6000 to his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Eleanor Anne Pepys, and the rest of his property as his wife shall by deed or will appoint.

The will and codicil, dated May 21, 1871, and July 18, 1874, of Dame Anne Eliza Austin (widow of Admiral Sir Horatio Thomas Austin), late of No. 78, Porchester-terrace, who died on July 7 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by Thomas Rawlinson, the son, the Rev. Edward Kay Kendall, and William Powell Murray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix makes various bequests, and then gives one half of the residue to her said son and the other half upon trust for her daughter, Mrs. Irvine.

The will and codicil, dated May 10 and Aug. 2, 1876, of Sir Edward Hilditch, late of No. 18, Arundel-gardens, Bayswater, who died on the 24th ult., were proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Litchfield, Richard Stephens Taylor, jun., and Miss Elizabeth Brace, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

The munificent donation of £500 has been paid into Messrs. Coutts's bank by "F. C. J." to the credit of the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford.—A person who adopts the *nom de plume* of "Bounty" has sent £100 to the Dover Sailors' Home, £50 to the Dover Hospital, and £50 to the Dover "Hope" Charity. This donor has sent like contributions twice before.

Windsor Castle was struck, yesterday week, by lightning, between Henry VIII's Gateway and the Garter Tower, and a portion of the stone parapet was knocked off.—During a heavy thunderstorm at Faversham, yesterday week, a man named Leonard, who had taken shelter under a tree, was killed by lightning.

The explanations of depositors in the Post-office savings banks in accounting for the loss of their books are sometimes very curious. For instance (according to the Controller), an applicant wrote to the department from a travelling circus as follows:—"Last night, when I was sleeping in the tent, one of our elephants broke loose and tore up my coat, in the pocket of which was my bank-book, and eat part of it. I inclose the fragments."

THE WANDERERS' CLUB, Pall-Mall.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Members of this new West-End Club—the Hon. Colonel A. W. A. Hood, M.P., presiding—the Report stated that the Club had met with unprecedented success, it being permanently established in July, 1875, and already numbering 1112 members up to the year ending April 30, 1876; of these 338 were Town Members, 560 Country Members and Officers of H.M. Services, 72 Officers on Reserve Service, and 82 members residing abroad. There now remain about 250 vacancies to fill up, when the strength of the Club will be completed, and the entrance fee, which is Ten Guineas, will then be raised. The Annual Subscription is—
 Town Members Eight Guineas.
 Country Members Four Guineas.
 Officers on Foreign Service .. One Guinea.
 All Members Resident Abroad .. Two Guineas.
 The subscription of members joining from this date will extend to May 1, 1877. For all further information address to Pall-Mall, S.W. Major T. P. KENNAN, Secretary.

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ALTO DOURO, fine old Port, 30s. per dozen.

dozen. Matured seven years in wood. Pure and genuine, excellent for invalids, and unequalled at the price. Recommended with confidence. Railway paid. Estab. 1829.
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KINAHAN and CO. find that, through the recommendation of the Medical Profession, the demand for their CELEBRATED OLD LL WHISKY for purely medicinal purposes is very great. They think it will be satisfactory to the public to read the following extract of the analysis of the LL Whisky from the eminent Analyst, Dr. H. Hassall:—

"I have very carefully and fully analysed Samples of this well-known and popular Whisky. The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The Whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality. The medical profession may feel full confidence in the purity and quality of this Whisky."
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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE after this date, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosses and Blackwell, London; and Export Olives generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.—November, 1874.

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this EXTENSION OF PREMISES, desire to thank their patrons for their kind indulgence under the inconvenience of overcrowded show-rooms, and other difficulties arising from the business having grown far beyond the accommodation which the premises afforded, notwithstanding the several extensive additions which have from time to time been previously made.

TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE by

workmen during the intended Rebuilding, inevitable to such a stock if retained, they have determined upon CLEARING OUT the same at a GREAT REDUCTION. They do not profess to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

MESSRS. OETZMANN and CO. hope their

Patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity, as they may rely upon effecting a great saving at the present time, being anxious to CLEAR OUT QUICKLY; and would respectfully advise as early a visit as convenient to ensure a good selection. An extra staff has been engaged to secure prompt attention to customers during the Sale. Orders per post entrusted for selection receive prompt and careful attention. HOTEL-KEEPERS and FAMILIES requiring large quantities will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

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GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, respectfully announce a considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of their SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, consequent upon the present fall in the value of sterling silver. For revised scale see below.

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The Best Wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS.

Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 4d. per oz.; Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per oz. Many other Patterns, Plain or Highly Ornamented.

FIDDLER PATTERN.

	oz.	s.	d.	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
12 Table Spoons	30	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
12 Table Forks	30	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
1 Sauce ditto	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
1 Pair Fish Carvers	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	10	7	4	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4

Set of Fiddle Pattern £39 3 8

A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.

For the use of committees a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Electro-Silver

Plate:—	Fiddle or	Better
12 Table Spoons, plated on nickel silver ..	11 10 0	12 0 0
12 Table Forks, plated on ditto ..	1 10 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, plated on ditto ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons, plated on ditto ..	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Tea Spoons, plated on ditto ..	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon, plated on ditto ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle, plated on ditto ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, plated on ditto ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
1 Fish Slice and Fork, plated on ditto ..	0 15 0	1 0 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, plated on ditto ..	0 2 6	0 3 6

Oak Cases to contain the above, and a suitable complement of Table Cutlery, always in stock; ditto, half as many more; and ditto, double and treble the above quantities. The largest and best-assorted stocks in England.—MAPPIN and WEBB, Manufacturers, Oxford-street, Nos. 76, 77, and 78; and at the City Warehouse, Queen Victoria-street. Manufacturing and Show Rooms, the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Catalogues free; Full Edition, 1000 Engravings, 1s.

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 1000 Pieces Wide Width Rich Coloured and Black Silks, 3s. 8d. per yard;
 Also Silks and Velvets, specially prepared for Bridal, Dinner, and Promenade Costumes—
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 163 Shades to select from.
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Beautifully soft and rich, very wide, specially prepared for Ladies' Costumes, Tabliers, Jackets, &c. This elegant fabric can be had in Cherry Black, from 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard; and in 42 shades of colour, at 3s. 9d. per yard.
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